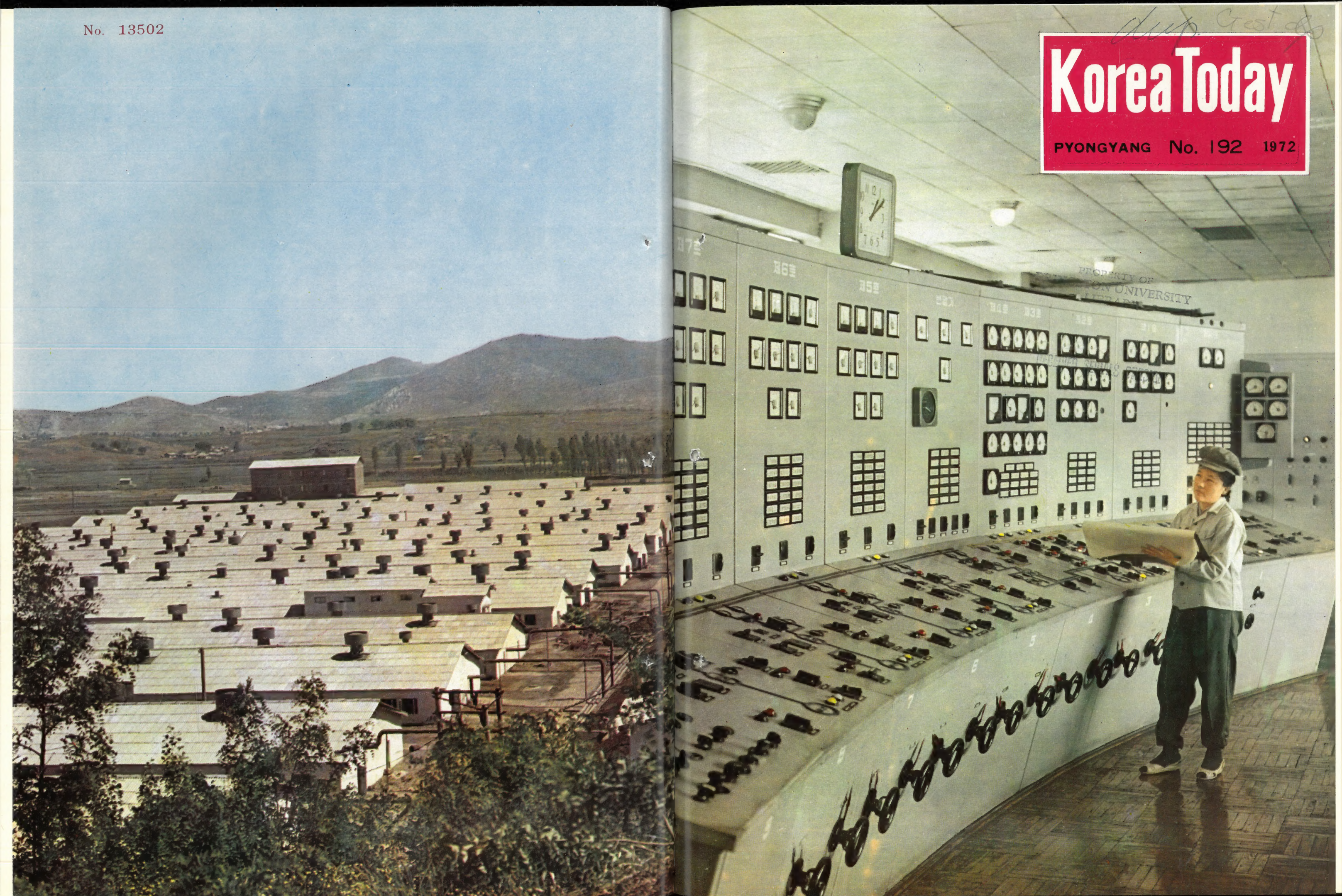
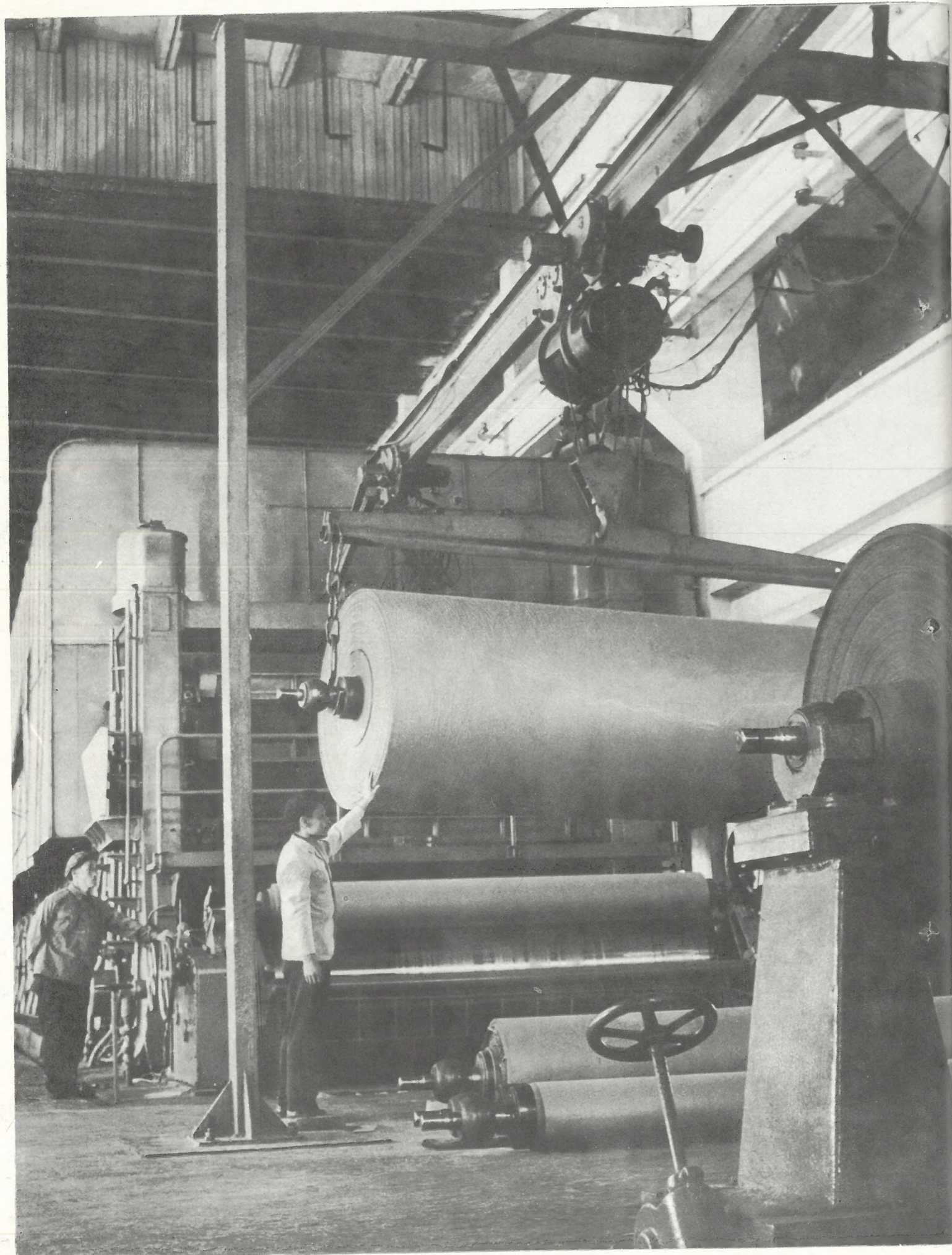


Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 192 1972





Korea Today

No. 192

1972

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES
PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea

CONTENTS

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Talks to the Delegation of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association .	2
Land of Education Where Great Thought of the Leader on Education Has Found Its Splendid Embodiment . . .	10
Thought and Theory of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG on Building of State of Proletarian Dicta- torship	14
Establishment of Guerilla Bases in the Areas along the River Tuman-gang during the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Kim Dok Muk	17
Our Powerful Independent National Economy.	20
A Visit to Automobile Combine Son Yu Gon	22
Historic Place Associated with an Immortal Story. . .	24
Three Principles Laid Down by the Great Leader of Rev- olution Comrade KIM IL SUNG—a Programmatic Guide to Solution of Reunification Question . Ryu Gye Hwan	26
Revolutionary National Opera "A Sea of Blood" from the Immortal Classical Masterpiece "A Sea of Blood" . . .	32
"'A Sea of Blood' Is the Triumph of Korea's Art Em- bodying the Great <i>Juche</i> Idea in the Field of Art". . .	35
Watching Miners Return Home from Work. Hong Su Bok	37
Warmly Salute the 10th Anniversary of the Algerian Dem- ocratic and People's Republic	39
Invincible Is Righteous Liberation Struggle of Fighting Zimbabwe People	40

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The Hyesan Paper Mill produces good-quality
paper in large quantities for the different branches of the national
economy

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Talks to the Delegation of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association

~~~~~  
Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, received on May 14, 1972 the delegation of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association which was on a visit to our country. Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the delegation and answered questions put by it. The full text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's statement is given below:  
~~~~~

In the name of the Government of our Republic and the entire Korean people, I would like to begin by warmly welcoming your visit to our country.

We know well that you, together with the Japanese people, are exerting much effort to develop friendly relations between Korea and Japan and, especially, actively supporting, defending and helping the Korean citizens in Japan in their struggle for the democratic, national rights and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. We are very happy to receive you this time as friends.

I would like to express my deep thanks to Mr. head of the delegation and all of you for your precious gifts to us. Particularly, Mr. deputy head sent us even cattle. Thank you very much for them.

I want to extend my thanks to Mr. head of the delegation and its other members for your words of excessive praise for me and our people. Not self-complacent in the least, we will do our job better in the future to live up to your expectation.

You spoke much about our successes scored in the socialist construction. True, we made some

achievements in this respect. But I think this is still an initial success compared with the demands of our people and we have more work to do in the future.

We have overcome difficulties in the main in the socialist construction. Of course, there may be difficulties on the road ahead, too. But we are convinced that we can develop the economy of the country at a faster tempo as we have laid a firm independent economic basis.

As you know, our industry before liberation remained very backward and, to make things worse still, it suffered devastation in the three-year war. We virtually started to build the economy after the war. Indeed, we built towns and villages and erected factories on debris.

It is true that the people's living conditions are still short of our demands. But we have solved the problems of providing the working people with food, clothing and housing. Everyone is entitled to study and receive medical care free of charge. This is a very precious success we have made in the building of a new society. We will register still greater success in the building of socialism in the future by drawing on the successes we have scored.

As for the Six-Year Plan for the development

of our national economy, I think you also know it well as it was reported widely in the press. Therefore, I won't give you a long explanation.

As we have consolidated to a good extent the foundation of heavy industry with the engineering industry as the core, we are now in a position to develop the country's productive forces onto a higher plane and gradually free the working people from difficult and arduous labour. Proceeding from this, we put forward at the historic Fifth Congress of the Party the three major tasks of the technical revolution aimed at emancipating the working people from difficult and arduous labour. When the Six-Year Plan is fulfilled, the differences between town and country, between heavy and light labour and between industrial and agricultural labour will be reduced markedly even though the three major tasks of the technical revolution are not completely carried out. These tasks are now being fulfilled with great success in our country.

I received questions put by you through the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. I would like to answer you briefly.

To begin with, let me speak about the international situation.

I touched on this subject on many other occasions, so I won't speak long.

The international situation today is developing in favour of the peoples fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and to the disadvantage of imperialism and reactionaries. The day has gone when a few powers ruled the roost over the world at will. Ours is an era when the peoples fighting for justice and progress hold sway over the world.

The U.S. imperialists have enforced a blockade against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and are intensifying their bombing raids. But this does not mean that the U.S. imperialists are going from victory to victory. This is nothing but the last-ditch frenzy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors facing their doom. No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may try, the Viet Nam question will surely be solved in accordance with the intentions of the Vietnamese people. It will never be solved as the former wish.

Antagonisms among the imperialist powers today are being intensified and internal contradictions of imperialism are also growing extremely acute.

The Japanese people are now waging a staunch struggle against the reactionary policy of the Sato government tailing after U.S. imperialism. I think their fighting spirit against U.S. imperialism is mounting higher than before. It is quite natural that they should struggle against U.S. imperialism and the reaction-

ary Sato government. It is an inevitable outcome of the development of history.

In the United States, too, the struggle of the people against the reactionary rulers and their policy of war is gaining in intensity.

The ranks of newborn independent countries which have overthrown the colonial rule of imperialism and won national independence have expanded greatly and the fighting spirit of the peoples of these countries against imperialism is running ever higher. The peoples of newborn independent countries are forging ahead towards peace and socialism; they are energetically struggling not to become again colonial slaves of the imperialists.

The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries who are oppressed by the imperialists are also valiantly fighting against imperialism.

The might of the socialist countries is also growing.

To sum up, the day has gone when the imperialist powers divided Asia, Africa and Latin America and dominated them at will and the day is coming when the people dominate the world. The general situation is developing in favour of the peoples making revolution and to the disadvantage of imperialism and reactionary forces with each passing day. It is, in my view, right to assess the present general international situation this way.

To proceed. I want to give an account of our administrative divisions—province, county and *ri*—and the functions and role of the local government bodies.

Our present administrative divisions are classified into the central authority, province, county and *ri*. Before and right after liberation, there were five units, that is, the central authority, province, county, *myon* and *ri*. When there is one more intermediary administrative unit, the decisions and directives of the upper body will not go down quickly to the lower and the former cannot hear the opinions of the people immediately. So, we abolished *myon*.

In our local administrative divisions, county plays a central role. Province plays an intermediary role between the central authority and county. We are directing much effort to strengthening county to keep closer touch with the people.

Our local government body is made up of the people's assembly and the people's committee. The people's assembly is an organ of state power consisting of deputies who represent workers, peasants, working intellectuals and people of other strata. The people's assemblies of *ri*, county and province are composed of deputies of the respective units. The people's committee

is an executive body carrying out the decisions of the people's assembly. It reports the result of its work to the people's assembly session which is regularly convened.

Our people's government bodies regard it as their basic mission to serve the interests of the people. This is a characteristic of our people's government bodies. "The government bodies are the servants of the people"—under this slogan they serve the people.

Once people set up a state power, it should become a government of the people in the true sense of the word. It should not be otherwise; it should not be reduced to a government of any individual ruler. For the people's government to be a genuine state power of the people, the representatives of the people elected from among the people should work in the interests of the people. If they fail to work in accordance with the intentions of the people, it cannot be called a genuine government of the people.

The experiences of this country and other socialist countries show that government functionaries elected by the people often practise bureaucracy. Without combating this, the people's government body cannot properly discharge its functions as the servant of the people.

Bureaucracy may manifest itself among the functionaries in different aspects. Once promoted to the post of chairmanship, people infected with the outmoded ideas fall into bureaucracy, thinking as if they hold a post in the government office, assuming the airs of old-time officials. Bureaucracy also stems from subjectivism. Some functionaries quite often do their work contrary to the interests of the people since they are ignorant of the actual conditions of the lower levels, though they themselves try to do their work well. We strictly guard against such practice of our functionaries. We always oppose the dangerous tendency of a ruling Party to commit bureaucratic acts and attach importance to combating bureaucracy with greater intensity at all government bodies, be it local or central bodies.

The main task of our local government bodies is to look to the life of the people with a sense of responsibility.

The guidance of major economic institutions is directly given by the ministries concerned. So, the local government bodies are responsible for the guidance of the domains chiefly associated with the people's living.

They guide trading establishments, above all.

The trading establishments are important organs which are accountable for the life of the people—the problems of food and clothing.

Our trading establishments are fundamentally different from the capitalist ones. The latter are profit-seeking agencies, whereas ours are entire-

ly supply agencies for the population. Our trading establishments bear responsibility for the supply of commodities to the population and have the basic task to provide the people with them equally.

In our country commodities are sold at uniform prices. We are pursuing a policy of making the prices uniform in order to prevent the trading establishments from changing prices as they please. The prices of industrial goods are uniform both in the urban and mountainous areas.

Permit me to take an example. If the price of a matchbox is set at one *jon* in Pyongyang, it is also fixed at one *jon* in a village at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san. In the former days individual traders sold a matchbox at one *jon* in Pyongyang, whereas they sold it at two or three *jon* in mountain villages. Such practice has now become an old story in our country.

It seems to me that there is no other country like ours which has uniform prices in all parts. In other countries, the commodity price in the mountainous areas is higher than that in the urban areas. Therefore, there is a big difference between the living conditions in the urban and mountainous areas. As prices are made uniform in this country, there is no great disparity between the living conditions in the urban and mountainous areas.

Commodities are also supplied equally in our country. The central trading agencies work out national commodity supply plans and send goods to provinces. Then they are supplied to counties and distributed to shops. And when the local areas ask for more commodities in their need, additional supply is given to them.

An order system, too, is introduced in our trade. For instance, when an inhabitant orders goods, the trading agency meets his needs responsibly.

The local government bodies guide the trading establishments so that they can satisfactorily carry out their work in conformity with the requirements of our trade system.

The city management is also directed by them.

One of the main jobs of the people's committees is to undertake the work to repair opportunely and take care of the buildings and facilities, the common property of the state and the entire people. Proper city management will promote the convenience of the working people.

Our city management is ensured by the central and local budgets. City projects of big scale are included in the central budget and those of smaller scale in the local budget.

The same can be said of the construction. Huge construction projects for factories and enterprises, railways, roads and harbours are carried on with central budget and those of smaller scale are conducted with local budget. The greater part of housing construction is done

with local budget.

The local government bodies also guide the educational work.

Our schools are divided into schools of nationwide significance and those of local character.

As for institutes of higher learning, we have universities, polytechnic colleges, chemical industrial colleges, engineering colleges, agricultural colleges and schools of medicine which train personnel needed on a nation-wide scale and colleges which rear personnel needed on a local scale.

Provinces have normal colleges, teachers colleges and kindergarten teachers colleges which train educational workers of their own need. The normal colleges produce middle school teachers, the teachers colleges primary school teachers and the kindergarten teachers colleges teachers for kindergartens. Besides, every province has an agricultural college and a school of medicine for training cadres needed in these fields.

The colleges training personnel needed for the provinces are guided and managed chiefly by the provincial authority.

The guidance and administration of middle and primary schools, kindergartens and nurseries are undertaken by the county people's committees.

The people's committees mainly attend to the affairs of school construction, recommendation of students to schools of higher grade and selection and allocation of teachers.

School education is conducted under the uniform programme of the relevant ministries. But some subjects may be added according to the local peculiarities. The people's committees guide schools of all levels so that they can correctly conduct education in accordance with the uniform programme.

The local government bodies also take charge of the public health service.

Our public health system is a system of free medical treatment. We pursue the policy of preventive medicine. In order to successfully implement this policy such a system as the section medical care system is introduced. This system signifies that doctors take charge of certain residential quarters for preventive and curative medical care. Medical workers always go out to the districts in their charge to do this job.

Every *ri* has a clinic and every county a hospital. We are planning to convert the county hospitals into integrated hospitals and *ri* clinics into hospitals during the Six-Year Plan. We are also going to see that the factories have hospitals.

The local government bodies are the executors

of all the public health policies advanced by the Party and the Government.

In addition, they guide the local industry factories.

The local industry factories mainly process raw materials found in their localities.

For instance, these factories process fruits, vegetables and fishes in their localities and also turn out special products. Non-staple foodstuffs such as soy and bean paste and cooking oil are produced at these factories for the population. And raw materials available in other localities are processed by them.

Most of their products are used to meet the demands of their own locality and some products are supplied to urban areas and other localities.

As you see, our local government bodies assume full responsibility for the life of the people. Therefore, it is not too much to say that they are servants of the people.

The results in the work of the people's government bodies find expression in the living conditions of the people and the work of their functionaries is judged by the people.

Now let me tell you about the system and content of our education.

If we are to successfully build socialism, we must develop education and bring up competent workers in large numbers. However wonderful the social system may be, we cannot consolidate and develop or defend it, unless we have able workers.

So, we are striving under the slogan of "all Party, all people and all army should study." It may safely be said that everyone is now studying in our country.

Our cadres show examples by practice in study.

We have set every Saturday as a day of study for the cadres so all of them study regularly. Besides the study on Saturday, it is made obligatory for cadres to attend schools of various levels for one or six months a year. In this period they get full pay. There are the Higher Party School and National Economy Institute in the capital. In every province there is a communist college and in every county a county Party school. The provincial cadres and county leading functionaries are enrolled at the Higher Party School or at the National Economy Institute. The county cadres go to the provincial communist colleges and the *ri* cadres to the county Party schools.

And poorly-qualified leading functionaries of provinces and counties attend the one-year course or three-year course of the Higher Party School and the National Economy Institute.

The subjects of study are diverse. According to their wishes, the cadres have the right to choose the subjects—politics, techniques or economic management. All conditions for study are ensured by the state.

There are also schools for workshop heads and schools for workteam heads, whose aim it is to raise the technical and practical qualifications of workers. Schools for training skilled workers are attached to factories.

Besides, there are factory colleges, factory higher technical schools and correspondence and evening courses at universities and colleges. They come under the category of the study-while-on-the-job educational system.

Moreover, our country has working people's middle schools.

A backward country which has not gone through the stage of capitalism should elevate the level of knowledge of the working people, if it wants to achieve rapid progress. Our younger generation have all finished middle-school course or upwards thanks to the solicitude of the state. But most of the people at the age of 45 to 50 and above had a very low level of knowledge, because they were denied the opportunity of learning before liberation. Unless their level was raised rapidly, it was impossible to carry on revolution and construction successfully or train the rising generation well. Whatever good education the school may give to the students, they will naturally become laggards if they are badly influenced by their parents at home.

That is why we began by wiping out illiteracy among the entire people in the first stage and then induced them to possess the general knowledge of primary school level. Now a working people's middle school has been set up in every *ri* and we strive to raise the level of general knowledge of the working people who did not get middle school education before, above the level of middle school graduates. Now this work is progressing successfully.

As you see, we have made a big success in this field by making all the people study.

We pay particular attention to the education of the new generation.

I believe that you have well acquainted yourselves with the school education system for our youth and children through your inspection. So I will not refer to this matter.

Schools are found everywhere in our country and all our new generation are given free education at schools. The outlays for school education hold a large proportion in our state budget. It is a very good thing, I believe.

Advanced science and technology are taught to students in our schools.

Acquiring scientific and technical knowledge

is the prerequisite to the proper management of state, economic and cultural establishments and the building of a rich and strong country. So, we advanced a slogan calling upon all the students and pupils to possess one technique or more. An extensive drive for learning technique is afoot.

As a result of this drive, a significant success has been made in this field, too. In the former days, the graduates from the middle school had to serve their apprenticeship for one year or one year and a half at factories to become skilled workers. But nowadays they become skilled workers soon after they enter factories. This enables us to satisfactorily replenish the ranks of skilled workers as industry develops.

We attach greatest importance to the thorough establishment of *Juche* in the work of school education. To establish *Juche* in school education means conducting education with our own things as the main content, not mechanically adopting things foreign.

As our people fell into dogmatism before, they committed many deviations.

In music, for example, the workers in the field of art paid little attention to developing our national music, attaching more weight to western music. Music should always serve the people and be a music that everybody can understand and sing. It is meaningless at all to develop art for art's sake.

We lay great emphasis on developing the art which serves the people, the art that the people like. We are guided by the principle to write words of songs that everyone can understand and compose songs that everyone can sing. I am not sure if you have seen the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood." That opera is quite of a popular style.

Literature either must not be one for the sake of literature, but serve to educate the people. To this end, we must write works that are popular in style, plain and of educational value.

In the past days some people wrote things unintelligible for others to boast of their knowledge. They thought that it was wise and noble to write things of that sort. Such people are, however, actually poorly learned and such writings are not noble. A writing can be considered good only when it is understood by everyone. So, we always lay stress on writing many works as easy to understand as possible for the people.

We should also establish *Juche* in science and technology, so that we can first solve problems in connection with effectively utilizing home resources.

Our scientists and technicians are concentrating their efforts on research work designed to find solutions for such scientific and technical problems as making better use of anthracite

found abundant in our country, turning limestone to good account and producing seeds suitable to our soil and weather conditions. We regard scientists and technicians who learn how to make good use of all domestic resources as true scientists and technicians guided by *Juche*.

With the establishment of *Juche* in our scientific research work, our industry has turned today into an independent industry relying on its domestic raw materials in the main. Therefore, we may say that our industry is very sound.

We encourage the students to devote themselves to scientific researches for the effective use of our natural resources and educate them to use their own brains and act in accordance with their own thinking all the time.

As we are friends, I want to tell you a funny story. When our people did not receive education based on *Juche*, they lacked confidence in volleyball and soccer games with tall European rivals. But, after receiving *Juche*-based education, our people became confident that they could stand a good chance against tall rivals and began to work out tactics for winning the games. The victory in a game largely depends on tactics. Even those of low stature can win whatever games only if they work out a bright tactics.

As we have educated the students to use their own brains and hold fast to their stand, great miracles are wrought in many domains now.

We also attach importance to combining education with productive labour in school education.

The combination of education with productive labour is essential for the training of able personnel possessed of advanced science and technology in large numbers. If the students are made to confine themselves to their books, staying aloof from productive labour, they will become mere "bookworms" divorced from the realities. We closely combine education with productive labour at schools, so that the students may not follow such course.

Nowadays our students not only strive to consolidate what they have learned but also successfully conduct researches for manufacturing machines and equipment suited to the conditions of our country by actively participating in productive labour. Following this, students of the mine and metal colleges go out to mines and strive to turn out mining machines suitable to the conditions of our mines. Students of the agricultural colleges, working together with peasants, carry out researches into farm machines adapted to our conditions. Foreign farm machines do not suit our specific conditions. We tried to use rice-transplanting machines bought from Japan and from Italy and France, but none of them were applicable in our country. Now students of our agricultural colleges are making

great efforts to manufacture efficient farm machines adapted to our own conditions.

To combine education with productive labour is very important in opposing dogmatism and establishing *Juche*.

In the former days, we sent many students to other countries for study. Back from study abroad, they mechanically followed the styles of those countries. But the students who studied at home realized, through their productive labour, what was written in foreign books did not fit in with the conditions of our country. Therefore, they did not mechanically adopt things foreign.

The collegians who studied at home, directly participating in productive labour, are far more useful than those trained abroad. As you see, to combine education with productive labour is of great importance in establishing *Juche* among the youth and children and guiding them to render better service to their people.

In addition to this, our schools pay great attention to educating the students in the spirit of love for labour.

All the wealth of society is created by labour. Therefore, the education of this kind is important for everyone. The introduction of mechanization and automation through the acceleration of the technical revolution is the way to find solutions for problems of freeing the working people from difficult and hard labour and of eliminating distinctions between mental and physical labour. But labour itself will never disappear. If the idea of hating labour is fostered among people, we cannot increase the wealth of society and the country will ruin in the end.

That is why we have made unremitting efforts to educate the students in the spirit of love for labour. As a result, our students and pupils now hate those who dislike labour and regard it as most honourable to do more work for the country and people. This is a very good thing, I believe.

We are also directing attention to educating them to value and care for the common property of the state and society.

It is a very important question in socialist society to educate people in this spirit. However huge what we have produced and constructed may be, it is of no use if we handle them carelessly and damage and waste them.

We have seen to it that the schools organize "hygienic guards," "greening guards" and the like, so that our younger generation may be accustomed from their childhood to value and care for the common property and extensively unfold "good conducts movement" for benefiting the state and society.

Our students are very strong in the spirit of

valuing and caring for the common property of the state and society. When desks and chairs are broken, they immediately repair them for themselves and strive to keep the classrooms tidy.

It happened at a middle school. A correspondent, I was told, visited it and, while looking around classrooms, began sharpening his pencil to jot down something. Seeing this, a student ran to him and put both palms under the pencil to catch the droppings. This greatly moved the correspondent who was sharpening the pencil unconsciously.

If the students are to be properly educated, the teachers themselves should be possessed of advanced science and technology and revolutionized and working-classized.

The teachers are not white-collar workers simply teaching students but revolutionaries bringing up future socialist builders. For this reason, we strive to let the teachers acquire advanced science and technology and revolutionize and working-classize them.

You asked me if I had anything to say to the Korean citizens in Japan and the Japanese people. I want to make a few remarks on this.

The Korean nationals in Japan are now successfully waging joint struggles in unity with the Japanese people. Of course, there are particular fields of action for the Korean citizens in Japan. But, as they live on the Japanese soil, they cannot win success in struggle, unless they wage it jointly with the Japanese people. We are very glad to note that the Korean citizens in Japan are successfully waging joint struggles with the Japanese people and wish them greater success in their struggles in the future.

The struggle of the people and progressive, democratic personages against the reactionaries tailing behind U.S. imperialism and against the revival of Japanese militarism is mounting ever higher in Japan today. This struggle of the Japanese people is a support both to the Korean people and the Korean citizens in Japan.

The progressive, democratic-minded people friendly and amicable towards the Korean people and the people sympathizing with and supporting us are increasing with each passing day in Japan. This greatly delights us. Most recently, the "Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship" intended for friendship with the Korean people was formed in Japan and an extensive movement is afoot for developing friendly relations with our country. This is a great support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Since the Japanese people and the broad democratic forces in Japan are daily growing in scope and strength, the Korean citizens in Japan are by no means alone in their struggle. Their

struggle is linked up with the just struggle of the Japanese people against the imperialist and reactionary forces. So, we are confident that the Korean nationals in Japan surely emerge victorious in their struggle, even though the Japanese reactionary forces throw various obstacles in the way of their struggle.

The Korean citizens in Japan will successfully wage the joint struggle with the Japanese people in the future, too. This will be a factor that enables them to achieve greater success in their struggle to defend the democratic, national rights and develop national education and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

If the Korean citizens in Japan and the broad democratic forces of Japan wage joint struggle successfully with concerted efforts, the state relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan will be improved in the not distant future and the good-neighbour relations established earlier, I think. If visits of persons are realized between the two countries, to begin with, the friendly relations between both peoples will develop still further.

I consider the current visit to our country of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Mayors Association headed by Mr. Ichio Asukata to be a precondition and good sign of future development in this respect.

According to reports, the Japan Foreign Ministry said it would receive an art troupe if Korea was willing to send it. This too, in my view, is a good sign of developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

And it also marks a big advance in the development of the relations between Korea and Japan that the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), won the right to return to Japan after visiting the homeland.

"Well begun is half done," as the Korean saying goes. Now that visits of persons have begun between Korea and Japan, mutual visits and contacts will become more frequent in the future. Then the understanding between the two peoples will get deeper. Therefore, the prospect of the relations between our two countries is quite bright, and there is no need to take a gloomy view of the future.

We want to ask you to convey back home our greetings to Chairman Han Dok Su and other leading functionaries of Chongryon and the entire Korean citizens in Japan.

And I wish to ask you to give my regards which I extend on behalf of the Korean people, to Chairman Narita, Vice-Chairman Akamatsu and other leading functionaries of the Japan So-

cialist Party, Mr. Juji Kuno, Mr. Minobe and all the scholars and progressives who express sympathy with Korea as well as the entire Japanese people.

I want to ask you to convey my regards also to Mr. Goto, Managing Director of the "Asahi Shimbun" who visited our country last year and to the progressive men of the press in Japan who are doing much work in sympathy with our country.

Let us now pass on to some problems of strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

It is a very good idea, I think, that you have proposed to establish brother city relations between cities of our country and Japan, especially cities where socialist mayors work. If such relations are established, it will help the Korean and Japanese peoples understand better each other and bring a good fruition in strengthening friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

We fully agree with your proposal. It is advisable to consult concretely with the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to decide which cities will have these relations.

It is also a good idea that you have proposed to open economic, cultural and technological exchanges between the regions of Korea and Japan.

We hear that now Japan imports iron ore from Australia and even from South America because she lacks it. We have inexhaustible deposits of iron ore. Recently our geological prospecting workers discovered new deposits estimated at thousands of millions of tons in the western area and in the northern inland area. Huge deposits of iron ore are found everywhere in this country. So, we can sell our rich iron ore to Japan as much as she wants.

There are in our turn a lot of things we want to buy from Japan. As cotton does not grow well in our country, we produce fibres from reed, wood and limestone. We plan to produce chemical fibre from natural oil in the future. But we are not yet in a position to produce facilities for such chemical fibre factory for ourselves. We hope to import such factory installations from Japan. But, as we have no trade relations with Japan as yet, we have no choice but to import them from such far-away countries as France and Britain.

You asked me if exchange in fisheries is possible. I think it is also feasible. Now our annual production of seafood amounts to nearly one million tons. It is no small quantity for our population. Yet we are not good at processing seafood. We consider that it will be good, there-

fore, to conduct technological exchange with Japan in this field.

You suggested that the two countries may exchange experiences in agriculture, and it is a very interesting matter. Also in the agricultural field our two countries have many things to learn from each other. It is not bad to learn from each other, exchanging experiences in this field.

Interchange may also be possible between schools of our country and Japan. It is a good thing to establish friendly relations between schools so that students may exchange correspondence and class works and contact each other.

You said you would invite the Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee. We are not against it. It is good that you invite him for friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples, I think.

As he is not present here now, I cannot speak in his stead, but I think he will not decline your invitation.

Lastly, let me say a few words on the question of reversion of Okinawa.

We have not deeply studied this matter. Maybe you are better informed about it than we.

We doubt if Okinawa will be returned really to the Japanese people. If the U.S. imperialists leave their military bases intact in Okinawa and use them for a war of aggression, it, in fact, does not mean the return of Okinawa to the Japanese people and it is of no significance.

We consider the return of Okinawa to Japan by U.S. imperialism to be something like a trick Sato and Nixon invented at their closed-door talks to deceive the Japanese people and other Asian people. As you know, Nixon is now playing the whole bag of tricks upon the world people to deceive them. It seems to us that the reversion of Okinawa is also a trick of Nixon and Sato. We must wait and see what a trick theirs is.

We consider that Okinawa should be virtually returned to the Japanese people and be used for their interests. It must on no account be used as an aggressive military base of the U.S. imperialists who want to make Asians fight Asians.

We always support the stand and struggle of the Japanese people, because they know better the question of Japan. With regard to the question of reversion of Okinawa, too, we actively support your struggle against the Okinawan reversion hoax of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

This is the outline of what I wanted to say in answer to your questions.

LAND OF EDUCATION WHERE GREAT THOUGHT OF THE LEADER ON EDUCATION HAS FOUND ITS SPLENDID EMBODIMENT

Our country is a land of education, a land of learning, where the great thought of the Leader on education is in full bloom.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the cultural revolution, our country has now turned into a land of education where all the people, young and old, are learning, into a land where science and socialist literature and art are developing and efflorescing in an all-round way. The cultural backwardness left over from the old society has been overcome and the centuries-old desire of our people to lead a cultured and happy life is coming true splendidly in the era of the Workers' Party." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 23.)

Universal compulsory nine-year technical education, an advanced excellent education system, has been introduced, the whole country is covered with a ramified network of schools of all levels, all the people, the whole family, the whole village men and women and young and old, are learning. This is the very reality of our country today.

A radiant era of education has come today to this land which remained far removed from modern civilization in the pre-liberation years.

This owes to the great thought on education, wise guidance and utmost care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people.

The Leader has always regarded the education of the rising generation as an important component part of the revolutionary work and as one of the fundamental questions decisive of the destiny of the revolution and the nation since he early started out in revolution, and given the right orientation of public education. Back in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he built up the *Juche*-based thought on education, gained valuable experience and performed immortal exploits in the education of the younger generation, and established our Party's brilliant revolutionary tradition of education.

Basing himself on the great thought on education and rich experience, he advanced an original line of giving definite precedence to the education of the new generation and the training of native cadres over all other work after liberation and wisely led our people to its implementation.

He first abolished the colonial enslavement education system of Japanese imperialism and established a new public education system to grant wide opportunities of learning to all the sons and daughters of the working people, and



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among girls of the school for bereaved children of revolutionary martyrs

laid a solid groundwork for training a large army of new native cadres of worker and peasant stock.

Even in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War decisive of the destiny of the country and the nation he saw that the education of the younger generation continued for the future development of the country and native cadres were trained in anticipation of the postwar rehabilitation and construction. In the postwar period he set forth a wise line of further developing the educational work to meet the requirement of socialist revolution and so-

cialist construction.

At his direct initiative and under his personal guidance universal compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956, and universal compulsory secondary education, in 1958. Tuitions were abolished and completely free education came into force in 1959 at schools of all levels throughout the country.

Having further consolidated these achievements, we introduced universal compulsory nine-year technical education in 1967 to provide all children of 7-16 with opportunities to get free technical education at regular schools.

Universal compulsory nine-year technical education is a thorough embodiment of the great thought of the Leader on education; it is an advanced excellent education system which closely combines general education with polytechnic education, education with productive labour and makes it possible to foster the younger generation as harmoniously developed men of a new communist type, as reliable competent builders of a new society.

Its introduction has placed us in a position to send a steady flow of educated, cultured labouring people to all fronts of socialist construction, enhance the general technical and cultural level of our society and push ahead with revolution and construction more powerfully.

Basing himself on the achievements made in universal compulsory nine-year technical education, the fatherly Leader advanced an original line of enforcing universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education, to raise our public education to a higher level. Preparations for introducing it completely at all schools in a coming few years from this year are now in full swing in our country.

He also set forth the task of further developing the state and public upbringing of children and has provided every condition for its fulfilment.

Thanks to his great concern and utmost care the accommodation capacity of the existing creches and kindergartens has increased and new modern creches and kindergartens have sprung up in large numbers in all parts of the country.

Our children are the happiest in the world. They are brought up healthily at state and public expenses. They come under the state and public care from the moment of their birth.

The original line and wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have brought out great results in the training of native cadres.

His line of training a large contingent of native cadres of worker and peasant stock for ourselves has achieved brilliant reality. As a result, today our country, which had not a single higher educational establishment in the pre-liberation days, boasts of more than 130 higher

educational institutions including Kim Il Sung University, the seat of the highest learning, and over 500 high technical schools with a body of hundreds of thousands of students.

The full-time higher education system and the spare time higher education system of various forms are in operation in our country along the original line of the Leader.

We have many factory colleges and factory technical schools in different parts of the country and increased evening and correspondence courses to provide factory workers and administrative and economic functionaries with opportunities to get education while doing their jobs and train a large number of engineers and assistant engineers and specialists at production sites as well as at full-time higher educational establishments.

Today our factories and enterprises have become not only powerful production bases but also reliable centres for training cadres.

Under the wise direction of the Leader comprehensive cadre-training centres have been firmly built up in all localities of our country.

At present our country has more than one high technical school or high school in each county, factory high technical schools and factory colleges in major industrial districts, and agricultural colleges, medical colleges, normal colleges, teachers' training colleges, kindergarten teachers' colleges, communist colleges and many other colleges in all provinces. All localities meet their own needs for cadres for themselves and contribute greatly to spreading modern technical civilization and enhancing the cultural and technical level of the working people.

Thanks to the Leader's original line of training native cadres and his wise guidance we have today a big army of 500,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists who are infinitely faithful to the Party and the Leader and are possessed of profound scientific and technical know-how and professional knowledge. State and economic organs, scientific and cultural institutions, modern factories and enterprises and co-operative farms are excellently managed and operated by their wisdom and

creative efforts.

At the Fifth Congress of our Party the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the programmatic task of training technicians and specialists on a large scale to gratify the practical demands of socialist construction, so that the number of engineers, assistant engineers and specialists with college and high technical school education may account for more than 10 per cent of labour force at all factories and enterprises and co-operative farms during the Six-Year Plan and the number of technicians and specialists exceed one million in near future.

To fulfil this task we are carrying out measures to improve and intensify the work of existing colleges and high technical schools, enlarge the scale of their training and set up more new colleges at the centre and in provinces on a correct calculation of the demands of the national economy for technical personnel. And we are increasing factory colleges and factory high technical schools in a big way and further developing the evening and correspondence school education.

Under the sagacious guidance of the Leader our Party is also exerting great efforts to steadily raise the general cultural and technical levels of the working people.

To that end it extensively organized and has run working people's schools, working people's middle schools and factory technical schools and energetically done the work of the adults' schools in town and country.

Radio propaganda and press circulation have been improved so that radio service can be given to all villages and people all read newspapers, and the work of providing the whole country with telecast service is progressing successfully.

Owing to the measures taken by the Party the general cultural and technical level of the working people has risen considerably and its policy of letting all toiling people acquire more than one technique is achieving brilliant reality.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also created socialist pedagogy and pointed out the clear-cut orientation of the development of education after the setting up of socialist system.

In a number of his immortal works he gave a full elucidation of all theoretical and practical problems of education—the fundamental stand and attitude of the Communists towards education, the position and role of school education in socialist society, the purpose, mission and class nature of socialist education, the principles and methods of education and training, the basic policy of education and the question of educators—and elaborated the complete system of socialist pedagogy. He thereby has further developed and enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory of education.

With the thorough embodiment of the principles of socialist pedagogy the revolutionary education programme of our Party, school education was cram-full of the monolithic ideology of our Party; *Juche* and the working class line were definitely established in it, and the scientific and theoretical levels of education were elevated still higher.

As a result of the brilliant implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy, today all our younger generation are growing up reliably as true revolutionaries, competent socialist and communist builders, who are firmly equipped with the great revolutionary ideology of the Leader and are infinitely loyal to him and are fond of doing work and making revolution and of fighting.

Ours is the most happy and glorious people who study to their heart's content under the advanced socialist education system set up by the Leader, enjoying his boundless solicitude and bringing their wisdom and talents into full bloom.

That is why our people are striving hard to pass down this education system established by him from generation to generation and put into practice his great thought of education more splendidly.

Thought and Theory of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG on Building of State of Proletarian Dictatorship

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has always given deep concern to the question of building the state of the proletarian dictatorship in the whole course of leading the revolution, and solved it brilliantly.

In the early days of guiding our revolution he set forth for the first time an original thought on the people's power as a power of a new type on the basis of a scientific analysis of the character and tasks of the Korean revolution and class relations at that time.

This thought was scientifically formulated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the "Tasks of the Korean Communists," immortal classical works written by him in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Proceeding from the lawful requirements of the development of revolution and on the basis of a scientific analysis of national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions in our country, the Korean Communists put forward the line that the power to be set up in the future should be a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," Eng. ed., p. 8.)

In a colonial or semi-colonial country where national and class contradictions are entangled complicatedly, the motive power of revolution is the workers, peasants and broad masses of people of other strata, and the working class is the only class which represents the fundamental interests of the popular masses and can organize and guide all the working masses to victory in the revolution and the leading class in both the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist

revolution. Such historical conditions and peculiarities of the formation of the revolutionary forces required a power of a new type led by the working class.

Having fully grasped such urgent requirements of new historical conditions, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the theory on the people's power, a power of a new type based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad anti-imperialist democratic forces.

The people's power is a power representing the interests of the workers, peasants and broad masses of other people and it is a weapon of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which fulfils the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship and a weapon of the socialist revolution which performs the functions of the proletarian dictatorship.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific elucidation of the law-governed process of the people's power developing to the power of the proletarian dictatorship from the power of the people's democratic dictatorship with the progress of revolution.

The original theory on the people's power founded by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a new development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the question of power and a great contribution to the advancement of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, clarified the principle of building the state of the proletarian dictatorship and the guide to state activities.

He put forward the basic principle of firmly establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party in the building of the state of the proletarian dictatorship.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must strengthen Party guidance and supervision in all spheres so that each state body and working people's organization fully exercises its functions in the struggle to imple-

ment the Party policies under the unified leadership of the Party." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 173.)

The state of the working class is a weapon of revolution which carries out the Party lines and policies, an embodiment of the revolutionary ideology of its leader.

The leader, a supreme brain of revolution and a personifier of the organizational will of the Party, gives the working class a correct guiding theory on building the state of the proletarian dictatorship and teaches the right strategy and tactics of struggle to found the state of the proletarian dictatorship and strengthen and develop it.

Therefore, the state of the working class should take the revolutionary ideology of its leader as its sole guide and get his sole leadership to carry out its tasks with credit and solve successfully all problems of revolution and construction.

The thought formulated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party in the building of the state of the proletarian dictatorship is an outstanding original thought based on his scientific analysis of the historical experiences of our revolution and the international communist movement; it is a great revolutionary guiding idea which makes it possible to strengthen and develop the state of the proletarian dictatorship.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also enabled the state of the proletarian dictatorship to fulfil its mission most correctly by defining the immortal *Juche* idea as an invariable guide to state activities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's idea of *Juche* represents the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful accomplishment of our revolution and construction and is the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 553.)

It is an inevitable requirement of the development of revolution to thoroughly carry out the great *Juche* idea and the principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, the embodiment of that idea, in all fields of state activity since socialism and communism are built by each national state as a unit in long confrontation with imperialism.

Only by firmly establishing *Juche* can each country solve all problems of revolution and construction by itself on its own responsibility, renouncing the spirit of reliance on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and can it oppose flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and experience of other countries in conformity with its historical condi-

tions and national peculiarities.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order to firmly establish *Juche* in all fields of state activity, the revolutionary principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence must be thoroughly observed.

Reality shows clearly that the *Juche* idea founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a steadfast guiding idea which a socialist country must never fail to follow in all fields of its activity.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has advanced the principle of the state of the working class implementing the mass line in its activity, and fully clarified the work system and work method of the state organs—the embodiment of the principle.

This principle reflects the popular character of the state of the working class.

Unlike the state of the exploiting classes as the tool for the repression of people, the state of the working class is a genuine state of the people which is built by workers, peasants and other working people, champions their interests and serves them.

The nature of the socialist country inevitably requires the implementation of the revolutionary mass line.

The socialist country should implement the revolutionary mass line in close combination with the class line.

It is because only when the state of the working class properly combines, in its activity, dictatorship with democracy and the class struggle against the hostile elements with the work of strengthening the political and ideological unity of the popular masses can it more thoroughly implement the revolutionary mass line to suit the nature of the people's state.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the traditional revolutionary mass line of our Party, advanced a revolutionary and scientific theory on the work method of the organs of the socialist state and their functionaries.

He said that after a Party assumes power, the Communists fighting for the interests of the working class and toiling masses are apt to lapse into subjectivism and commit bureaucratic errors, and the functionaries of state and economic organs, therefore, should work as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in order to overcome bureaucracy and implement the revolutionary mass line.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific answer to the new questions of principle facing the state of proletarian dictatorship after the establishment of the socialist system.

He fully expounded the historical mission of proletarian dictatorship after the establishment of the socialist system and the ways for

its fulfilment and put forward a new original idea that the state of proletarian dictatorship should be maintained up to the attainment of the higher phase of communism as well as during the whole period of transition and remain even in the higher phase of communism as long as capitalism and imperialism exist in the world.

After the establishment of the socialist system, the socialist state, by strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, should actively push ahead with the socialist economic construction while continuing with the class struggle and, at the same time, thoroughly carry out the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize the whole society. This is indispensable for occupying the two fortresses, ideological and material, which must be captured on the way to socialism and communism and for winning complete triumph of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that when socialism wins complete victory and a classless society is built, the period of transition comes to a close, and taught that the struggle for seizing the ideological and material fortresses of communism should be continued because people's minds are not completely free from the survivals of old ideas and the level of productive forces is not so high as to introduce the communist principle of distribution even after the close of the transition period and, to do so, the proletarian dictatorship should be maintained.

And he said that the state cannot wither away and the dictatorship of the proletariat will have to remain in existence even in the higher phase of communism, because, even if communism is realized in one country or in some areas, such a society will not be free of the danger of imperialist aggression and also of the resistance of the enemies at home who conspire with the enemies without, as long as the world revolution is not yet accomplished and imperialism remains in existence.

The original thought and theory on the building of the state of proletarian dictatorship set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, are based on a scientific analysis of the practice of the Korean revolution, historical experience of the international communist movement and new historical conditions of development of revolution and on the steadfast stand of continued revolution; they have demonstrated their tremendous vitality.

The history of foundation, strengthening and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the genuine fatherland of the Korean people—is directly connected with the history of half-a-century-long revolution-

ary struggle of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, showed the only correct way to solve the question of power in our country by putting forth the original line of the people's revolutionary government in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and gained a rich store of experience in building the people's power in the course of establishing and running the people's revolutionary government in the guerrilla bases, and, in the whole course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, reared the revolutionary backbone for a people's power to be built after the country's liberation.

This brilliant tradition of the people's power served as a valuable wherewithal for the establishment of our people's power and its strengthening and development after liberation.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of founding a democratic people's republic by developing the line of the people's revolutionary government in keeping with the requirements of the changed revolutionary situation of our country after liberation, and through the struggle for implementing it, he founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. And he wisely led the Republic to carry out with credit its revolutionary tasks in each period and stage of the development of revolution and to demonstrate the vitality of our state-social system to the full.

Today our Republic has become a mighty and dignified socialist industrial state with complete political sovereignty, powerful independent national economy, indestructible self-defence potential and brilliant national culture.

The outstanding thought of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on building the state of proletarian dictatorship is a guide which leads our revolution to victory.

It is also the most revolutionary and scientific idea whose correctness and great vitality have been proved in the course of practice of the Korean revolution and the world revolution; it has made an immortal contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism and the world revolution.

Our people will surely make their socialist motherland further prosper and develop, accomplish the cause of national reunification and build socialism and communism by thoroughly defending and carrying out the pre-eminent thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, concerning building the state of proletarian dictatorship.

Establishment of Guerilla Bases in the Areas along the River Tuman-gang during the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, set forth the original line of establishing guerilla bases and materialized it with brilliance during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught to the following effect in those days:

...We must meet the enemy's barbarous white terror with a righteous armed struggle to crush him, and must counter his aggressive war with a just war. For this, we needs must have the revolutionary bases good both for defending ourselves against the enemy and for giving serious blows to him.... Without such bases it will be impossible to deal successive blows to the enemy, while preserving and organizing our priceless revolutionary forces....

As was taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the establishment of guerilla bases presented itself as one of the important strategic questions for guaranteeing the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the victory for the Korean revolution.

The establishment of guerilla bases was more important in those days because the anti-Japanese armed struggle was waged in the form of guerilla warfare and it assumed an unprecedentedly arduous and protracted character.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army had neither state support nor support from a regular army. So, it had to carry on a protracted fight against the brigandish Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth, securing everything for itself. Under such conditions, when it established the guerilla bases, the Anti-Japanese Gue-

rilla Army could have their bases of military operations and supply bases and continue with the anti-Japanese armed struggle. And such revolutionary bases were required to expand and strengthen the armed ranks, assure the rest of the guerillas and secure food, clothes and other supplies. They were needed to strengthen the revolutionary forces, defend them from the indiscriminate, atrocious massacre by the Japanese imperialists and lay the solid foundation for the armed struggle in those days.

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the subjective and objective conditions of the development of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught that the guerilla base should be a supply base and military strategic base for the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and it must be a strategic base and bastion for the Korean revolution.

In those days, the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the main form of struggle in the Korean revolutionary movement. Therefore, the bases were necessary to lead various forms of anti-Japanese struggles of the popular masses along the right path, inspire the entire Korean people with confidence in victory and encourage them to a vigorous revolutionary struggle.

Moreover, only when guerilla bases were set up would it be possible, in reliance on the bases, more successfully to make the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Korean Communist Party and carry on the struggle for firmly building up the subjective revolutionary forces and forming the anti-Japanese national united front.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of

revolution, also indicated the right orientation as to the question of the location of guerilla bases and their forms which are important for consolidating guerilla bases and developing armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught that guerilla bases should be set up in the areas along the River Tuman-gang, the northern border areas of our country.

At that time, the areas along the River Tuman-gang had favorable conditions for the establishment of guerilla bases.

In those areas more than 80 per cent of the population were Korean poor peasants and hired hands who had come there, unable to bear the tyrannical oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists, and there were masses tempered in the protracted anti-Japanese struggle.

Especially, these were the areas where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had united and revolutionized broad masses of the people including workers, peasants and patriotic youths already in the early period of his revolutionary activities.

Further, these were forested areas with steep mountains and deep gorges, which were topographically unfavourable for the attack by the enemy and favourable for the defence by the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army. And those areas, linked up with the northern mountainous areas of our country, were favourable for establishing contacts with various parts of the homeland and guiding the revolutionary struggle of the people there.

The line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, of establishing guerilla bases in the areas along the River Tuman-gang was the wisest line built on a full calculation of the balance of forces between our side and the enemy and of all conditions of the armed struggle in those days.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, also solved in an original way the question of the form of guerilla bases.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught that perfect guerilla bases should be established in the form of liberated areas.

The Koreans had gone into the mountainous areas to escape from the white terror by Japanese imperialism. So they had aspired after a new society free from the fascist colonial rule,

oppression and exploitation by Japanese imperialism. Only when perfect guerilla bases were established in the form of liberated areas would it be possible to protect the revolutionary forces against the Japanese imperialists' white terror and rear, expand and foster them and to successfully extend and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the general Korean revolutionary movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught that semi-guerilla bases should be set up along with perfect guerilla bases in the form of liberated areas.

Semi-guerilla bases meant the revolutionized areas which, unlike liberated areas, were under the rule of Japanese imperialism but in which the people supported the revolution and energetically helped the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and underground political workers in their activities; they were ruled by the enemy in the daytime but controlled and guided by the revolutionary forces at night.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, said that in semi-guerilla bases the majority of masses should be revolutionized to ensure the free activities of the underground revolutionary organizations. He taught that underground political workers there should find their places in the ruling bodies of the enemy and, pretending to serve the enemy, should work on instructions of the revolutionary organizations.

Semi-guerilla bases played a very important role in expanding and strengthening the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and defending the perfect guerilla bases from the enemy's invasion. And semi-guerilla bases provided very favorable conditions for insuring the nimble and flexible guerilla operations of the armed forces and for organizing and unfolding more actively the political work among the masses and the work of rendering support to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, also taught that revolutionary organizations should be formed in the enemy-controlled areas around perfect and semi-guerilla bases to win over the broad anti-Japanese masses.

The line set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of establishing guerilla bases consisting of perfect and semi-guerilla bases was an original and superb line based on a scientific calculation of the ideological and political preparedness of local people and

the balance of forces between the enemy and our side at the time when Japanese imperialist colonial rule had been intensified as never before. It made it possible to always take firmly the initiative in the struggle against the enemy and vigorously expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, not only advanced an original line of establishing guerilla bases but also personally organized and guided the struggle for its implementation.

Guerilla bases had to be set up in the areas crowded with the ferocious Japanese imperialist aggressor troops. So, this operation was, from the beginning, attended with a heavy fight against the enemy.

In an attempt to obstruct the establishment of guerilla bases, the Japanese imperialists mobilized a large military and police force, set fire to the revolutionary villages and killed people right and left, and tried their hardest to cut ties between the guerillas and people. With no amount of suppression and desperation, however, could the enemy break the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas and the popular masses who rose up to execute the line of establishing guerilla bases set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, or put down the rising struggle.

Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army built guerilla bases, fighting many battles with the active support of the revolutionary masses and beating back the enemy frantically suppressing people.

The operation of establishing guerilla bases was attended with an acute struggle for foiling the machinations of opportunists and factionalists.

In the first days of the establishment of the guerilla bases, opportunists and factionalists insisted only upon the building of perfect guerilla bases in the form of liberated areas, and opposed the building of semi-guerilla bases around them. They artificially distinguished the liberated areas from the enemy-controlled areas, labelling them as Red districts and white districts, and were hostile to or kept aloof from the people in the enemy-controlled areas and tried to keep the liberated areas out of contact with outside and isolate them from it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, de-

livered blows to the reckless attempts of opportunists and factionalists and energetically guided the work of establishing semi-guerilla bases along with perfect guerilla bases.

In this way, he established the guerilla bases, the strong fortress of the revolution, in the vast regions along the River Tuman-gang, shattering all sorts of subversive manoeuvres of the enemies within and without.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, smashed the old ruling apparatuses in the perfect guerilla bases in the form of liberated areas and established the people's revolutionary government—a genuine people's power, a weapon of the revolution—and led it to carry out all democratic reforms, thereby turning the guerilla bases into invincible ones of the revolution.

The guerilla bases set up in the areas along the River Tuman-gang under the distinguished leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, played a big role in forcefully promoting the whole Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said to this effect:

...The guerilla bases-liberated areas set up in eastern Manchuria played a big role in the work of the Korean Communists for expanding and strengthening the anti-Japanese armed forces and rallying the anti-Japanese masses.

We established guerilla bases in the areas that were geographically favorable for us to defend our bases with poor arms and difficult for the enemy to attack us even with modern arms, defended the guerilla bases and the revolutionary masses with arms and delivered serious blows to the enemy...

As the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army built the guerilla bases not only as a solid supply base and military strategic base but also as a strategic base and bastion of the Korean revolution under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, it could rapidly increase its political and military strength, protect the revolutionary forces from the white terror of the Japanese imperialists and firmly build up the subjective forces of the revolution. At the same time, it could steadily increase its revolutionary influence on the masses of the people and expand and develop in a unified way various forms of anti-Japanese

(Continued on Page 23)

OUR POWERFUL INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY

Our country is a socialist industrial state with a powerful independent national economy which is comprehensively developed, possessed of a solid raw material base of its own and equipped with up-to-date technology.

Today our industry produces only in 12 days as much industrial products as were turned out in the pre-liberation year of 1944.

This is a brilliant fruit of the line advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a line of building an independent national economy, which is an embodiment of his great *Juche* idea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating our own solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry and the agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions."

This is a great line based on the economic programme which Comrade Kim Il Sung had matured for the economic independence and prosperity and development of the country since he started his revolutionary struggle and set forth in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the Party and the people, with his scientific line and

revolutionary sweep, to build an independent national economy by the shortest way.

In the difficult postwar days he put forward the original line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, and thus enabled us to lay the solid foundations of an independent national economy in a short time.

He, with his unshakable spirit of adherence to principle, revolutionary sweep, indomitable will and wise leadership, organized and mobilized the entire people for the successful fulfilment of the Three-Year National Economic Development Plan, Five-Year and Seven-Year Plans. As a result, our national economy, including heavy and light industries and agriculture, was developed in a diversified way, equipped with up-to-date techniques and possessed of its own solid raw material bases, and it formed an all-embracing system in which all branches are structurally interrelated.

Today our heavy industry has developed into a powerful industry with enormous potentialities.

The leaping development of the engineering industry has placed our country in a position to manufacture such large machines as 6,000-ton presses, heavy-duty lorries, large tractors and 5,000-ton class vessels, and precision machines, and produce complete sets of equipment for modern factories.

In the Seven-Year Plan period, our engineering industry produced plants for more than 100 modern factories, including power stations, metallurgical works and chemical factories and accelerated industrialization, thereby reinforcing national

industry.

It has now exceeded the annual production level of 30,000 machine tools by refashioning its equipment and automating its production processes.

Ferrous metallurgical, chemical, coal and ore mining and power industries and other branches of heavy industry have strengthened their material and technical foundations and increased their production greatly.

In 1970 our heavy industry turned out 16,500,000,000 kwh of electricity, 27,500,000 tons of coal, 2,200,000 tons of steel, 1,500,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 4,000,000 tons of cement. Thus, our country has reached the level of advanced industrial countries in the per capita output of major industrial products and surpassed them in some items.

Our country has now all branches of light industry including the textile industry which turns out more than 400 million metres of high-quality fabrics a year, the food-stuff industry and the daily-necessaries industry. Our modern light-industry bases supply the demands of the working people for consumer goods ranging from drapery to articles of cultural use by themselves.

The task of overall technical revolution has also been carried on successfully in all fields of the national economy with the support of the powerful heavy industry.

With the development of heavy industry with engineering industry as its core, the technical equipment has been radically improved in all domains of the national economy and electrification and automation effected extensively in the national

economy.

In the countryside irrigation and electrification have already been completed and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization are under way on a full scale.

Today our fields are covered with a dense network of irrigation channels, every rural *ri* is supplied with electricity and farmers' arduous work is done by tens of thousands of tractors and lorries.

The number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land is 1.8 (in terms of 15 h.p.). Farm-machine stations have been set up in every county and tractor repair shops and trailer factories built up in every province, city and county to raise the level of agricultural mechanization.

As agriculture has powerful material and technical foundations, the output of grain and other farm produce is on the steady increase.

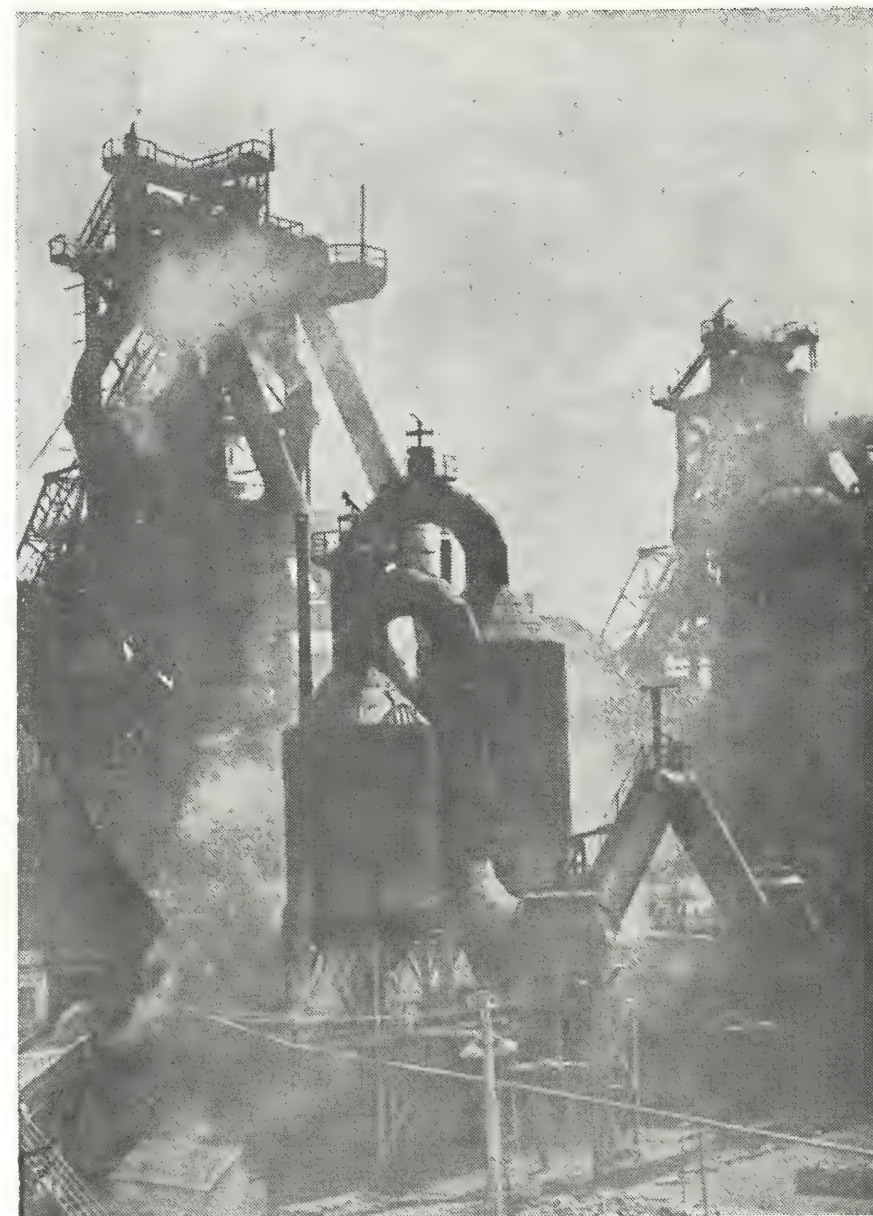
In our country the food problem has been completely solved and the solid foundation of grain production for rapidly developing all branches of the rural economy onto a higher level has been laid.

A great success has been made in the field of transport and the electrification of major trunk lines completed in the main.

All these achievements in heavy and light industries, agriculture and other domains show that the line of building an independent national economy is the only correct way to rapidly and steadily increase the country's economic might.

Indeed, thanks to the great *Juche* idea of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and to his wise leadership, our country has been converted from a backward colonial agricultural state into a developed socialist industrial state possessed of an independent economy in a very short period.

Thus, our country has finally done away with its economic and technical lag, a historical hangover, and joined the ranks of advanced countries of the world as a full-fledged member, and our people have come to enter the international arena with pride as a mighty



Part of the blast furnace of the Hwanghae Iron Works demonstrating the might of our independent national economy

and advanced nation on an equality with all the big and small nations of the world.

Today our people are vigorously forging ahead under the banner of the *Juche* idea of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung,

in order to consolidate the successes made in the construction of an independent national economy and bring its might into full play, and to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification.

A Visit to Automobile Combine

Some time ago, I visited the Sungri (Victory) Automobile Combine.

The yard of the combine was packed with trucks painted in various colours. They were glittering in the bright sunshine of summer.

Past the yard I went to the trial product exhibition hall. There were No. 1 of "Sungri 58," 10-ton "Chajuho," 25-ton "Sungri-sanho" and many other trucks of various types.

I saw clearly from them the signal progress of our automobile industry.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, this factory turned out trial product of truck only five years following the war which reduced everything to ashes. Today, ten-odd years after, this factory has grown to mass-produce autotrucks of various types. It plays a very great role in strengthening the independent national economy of the country, particularly in accelerating the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production and enhancing the people's living standards.

To execute the magnificent programme set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the militant tasks advanced by him in his New Year Address of this year, the workers of this factory are working miracles and innovations day after day.

Holding aloft the banner of the three major tasks of technical revolution, they raised production efficiency of "Chajuho" two times and "Sungri 58" four times in recent months.

I made my way to the first "Chajuho" workshop.

What caught my eye was a carefully made board bearing the following teaching of the Leader:

"In the engineering industry, tractor and automobile factories should further expand their production capa-

city and enlist all reserves and possibilities to normalize production, and thus turn out more tractors and automobiles."

Machines were buzzing busily processing materials. The workers were full of a resolve to carry through the teaching of the fatherly Leader faithfully.

The automatic line of processing the engine body of "Chajuho" freely turned and overturned materials and did planing, boring, drilling and tapping, sending them by a flatcar. I felt admiration for the inexhaustible creativity of the workers there who manufactured this talented automatic line.

How could they manufacture such an excellent automatic line? To this question, the workteam leader said:

"It, needless to say, was not an easy job to manufacture such a highly automatic line.

"It was really difficult to draw thousands of blueprints and secure many kinds of automatic equipment by ourselves in a short span of time.

"But, we had no right at all to yield to difficulties. As you know, the acceleration of the development of the country's industry and the three major tasks of the technical revolution urgently needed a greater number of trucks.

"Bearing deep in mind the words of the Premier who said that there is nothing impossible if we arm ourselves with the revolutionary ideology, our workers and technicians, pooling their wisdom and strength, manufactured this automatic line in only 45 days...."

The manufacture of the line produced many moving stories.

They had a very difficult task to tackle. It was to perfect the long bed of the line immediately. Old man Pak and his two sons held a family meeting, where they resolved not to leave their machines before they carried into

practice the Leader's teaching. Not discouraged by repeated failures, they invented and manufactured a special grinding machine and perfected the bed. Workers of the casting workshop secured castings necessary for the automatic line in a week while fulfilling their production assignments at 180 per cent.

They are the very reliable workers of our Party who are ready to live solely for the sake of the Leader and die for his sake. So, they are striving hard to translate into reality the far-reaching plan of the fatherly Leader who shows constant concern for delivering the working people from arduous labour at the earliest date.

Listening to the labour feats performed by the working class there, I was convinced once again that when we have the wise guidance of the great Leader and people firmly rallied around him, we can do everything.

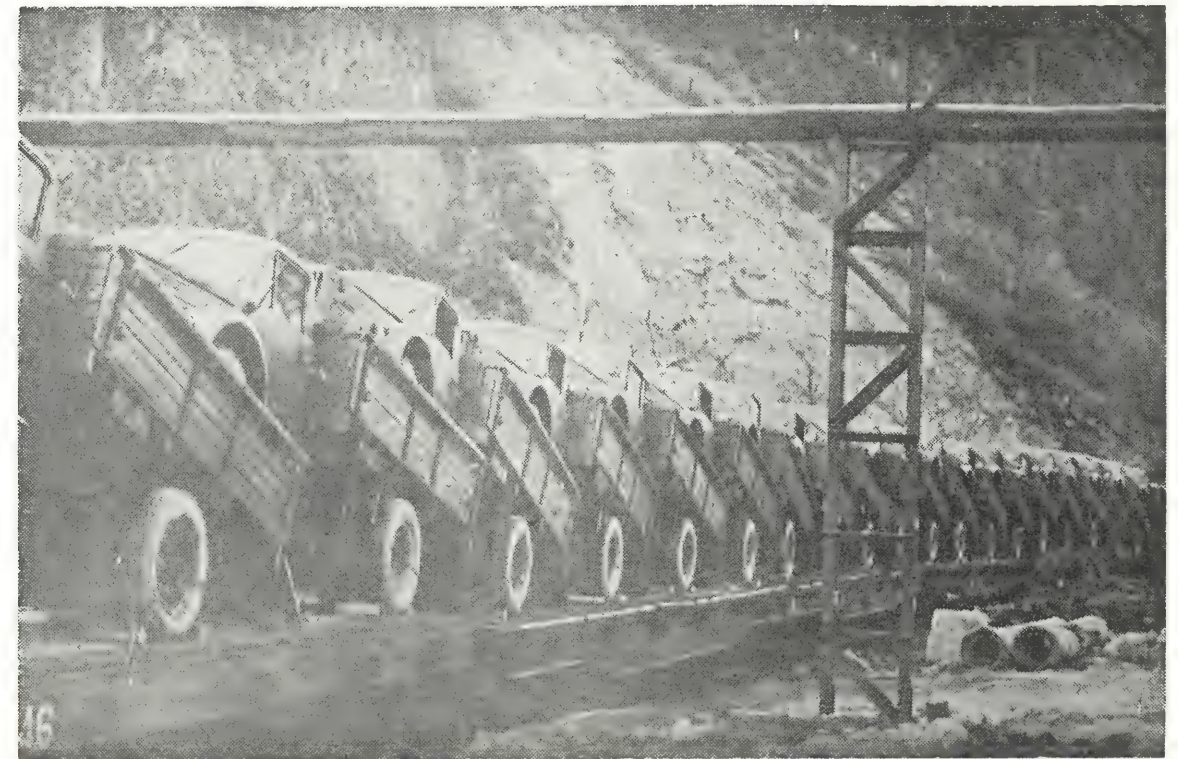
By automating their production process, the workers of the engine body workteam of the first "Chajuho" workshop increased production capacity six times. They continued their advance in such a spirit, and overfulfilled their third year's assignments of the Six-Year Plan (those for 1973) as of May 15.

When I went to the "Sungri 58" assembling workshop, trucks were rolling off the assembly line.

The trucks were assembled in the order of springs, axles, small accessories, brake, engine, cooling devices and cabin. The assembly line was enough to demonstrate the might of our socialist industrial country.

Assemblers there fulfilled their quotas at 180 per cent in the morning, and in the afternoon they effected an innovation of exceeding them twice.

Now the workers of the Sungri Automobile Combine are working energetically to carry into effect the



Steady streams of trucks produced at the Sungri (Victory) Automobile Combine go to the sites of economic construction and defence upbuilding

Party's slogan "Let us hit this year's target before October 10 and surpass within this year the production level for the end of 1973 under the Six-Year Plan!"

In the first half of this year, scores of workteams including the finishing workteam of the first "Chajuho" workshop fulfilled the three year's assignments of the Six-Year Plan, and the number is increasing.

When I expressed my admiration for the great revolutionary upsurge brought about by the workers there, a functionary whom I met at the as-

sembling workshop said:

"Our workers owe their success to the wise guidance of the fatherly Leader and his utmost care.

"Though he was busy with the state affairs, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always concerned about the development of the automobile industry, gave his on-the-spot guidance to our factory nine times and gave his teachings on more than 130 occasions, to show the direction and ways for our factory to follow at each stage of the development of the revolution.

"Not only that. He carefully looks after every aspect of the work and life of our workers.

"Indeed, only under the utmost care of the fatherly Leader, could our factory grow into a modern, large automobile production base, and work such astonishing miracles as we see today."

I left the combine, deeply realizing the sagacity of the guidance of the fatherly Leader and his solicitude once again and visualizing the brighter future of the factory.

Son Yu Gon

(Continued from Page 19)

struggles with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as their centre.

A wealth of experience accumulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, in the establishment of guerilla bases

in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle has been inherited and developed brilliantly in our revolutionary struggle after the liberation. Now it serves as a priceless wealth of revolution for the peoples of the revolutionary countries in the world.

Kim Dok Muk

Historic Place Associated with an Immortal Story

On the eve of the 24th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, founded by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, I visited Munmyong-ri of Kangdong county, a historic place associated with an immortal story constructed in the course of building and consolidating and developing the people's power which has brought our people freedom and happiness.

Munmyong-ri is an attractive, picturesque mountain village a little over 30 km. east of Pyongyang, our capital city. The high banks of the Nam-gang River, a tributary of the Taedong-gang River, an orchard on the slope of a hill, modern farm houses at its foot and a tall middle school building caught my eye as I approached the village.

In 1946, the year after the country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, when the first historic democratic elections were held, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to this village to meet voters. Comrade Kim Il Sung had considered the question of power to be the fundamental issue of revolution and done his utmost for its right solution since he started his revolutionary activities. He set up the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, the genuine power of the people, in the liberated mother-country, and led the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to victory. And when we came to implement the tasks of the period of gradual transition of socialism, he suggested that national democratic elections be held to strengthen and develop the people's power into a power of proletarian dictatorship fit to fulfil the task of the transition period. He went himself to town and country to rouse people to triumphant elections.

Li Yong Su, an old man of this village, had this to say about how the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited his village at the time:

"At that time no sooner had the nomination of candidates started than we, people of Samdung sub-county (our village belonged to Samdung sub-county in those days), had a mass meeting before any constituencies else to put up the Leader as a candidate for the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee. It was the greatest honour and happiness for electors in our constituency...."

According to him, 12 delegates of Samdung sub-county including him went to Pyongyang to see Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 15 that year.

They told him many things frankly, and asked: "Dear General, we, people of Samdung sub-county, are very glad to nominate you as the candidate. Let us go to Samdung sub-county. We have come here

to invite you. The voters earnestly asked us to take you with us, we don't know how many times!"

Comrade Kim Il Sung, smiling, expressed thanks time and again. And he readily promised to visit their village without fail the next day. On October 16 he came to Munmyong-ri.

I entered the village by the very street along which people all around, workers and peasants included, had greeted the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with great emotion and excitement.

According to the curator of the museum devoted to the display of historical materials, that day the village street was gay with a welcome pine arch bearing a portrait of the Leader, flags and election slogans and whitened with the crowds in their Sunday best.

People warmly welcomed their Leader, the sun of the nation, giving cheers of *manse* (hurrah) rending the air.

They had a good reason.

He had shed the bright rays of hope on the people of Korea in the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule, saved the nation after the 15-year-long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and made them the masters of land and factories and have all rights.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stopped his car far from the welcoming crowds and walked into the village.

I went to see the site of the playground of the Samdung Primary School, where a mass meeting had been held in welcome of Comrade Kim Il Sung at that time. It is now a small park. There stood a marble monument erected to the memory of that historic event and the school building in its former state.

When I stood, looking round, with reverence in front of the monument, I felt as if the speech of the Leader and cheers of the crowds were ringing in my ears.

After thanking the crowds for their enthusiastic welcome, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a brief account of the results scored in democratic reforms and pointed out the immediate tasks of the workers and peasants. As to the significance of the elections he said to the following effect:

"...In the coming elections we should elect our genuine patriots nominated jointly by the Democratic National United Front deputies to the people's assemblies at all levels so as to consolidate by law and develop the people's committees organized in a temporary form on the initiative of the people after liberation and further enhance their role...."

The mass meeting of that day, indeed, was an

auspicious and significant meeting; it was a gathering at which the Leader and people celebrated together the triumph in democratic reforms and made a resolve to win a fresh yet greater victory by continuing with revolution.

That evening Comrade Kim Il Sung talked with workers, peasants, youth and students about the future of the country in a house of this village.

Now in this house are preserved a simple dining table and tablewares which were used to serve him with meal, and the cushion on which he sat but urged an old man, who came in belatedly, too. These are the vivid reminder of his noble simplicity and modesty.

The first historic democratic elections ended in a great victory. On the basis of the victorious elections, he founded the North Korean People's Committee, the first power of proletarian dictatorship in our country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the North Korean People's Committee. The North Korean People's Committee, as the powerful weapon for the socialist revolution and socialist construction, strove to carry out the tasks of the period of gradual transition to socialism, and develop the national economy in a planned way.

True to the teaching of the Leader, the people here, too, participated with redoubled enthusiasm in the work to consolidate the achievements made in democratic reforms, eliminate the reactionary elements and firmly consolidate the local power organs.

After that the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came here many times to see the electors.

I knew full well things of those days from the historical materials on display at the museum here.

In November 1947 Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Hukryong colliers' settlement (which belonged to Samdung sub-county at that time) and made a speech before the constituency on the eve of the first anniversary of the democratic elections.

He said first that he regarded it as an honour to report his own work to the electors. Then he referred to the results registered by the north Korean people in the struggle for strengthening the people's power and consolidating the new democratic system and for laying the economic foundations of an independent, sovereign state and gave a detailed account of the tasks of our people. He said that our people should consolidate the achievement made in democratic reforms, rehabilitate and develop the national economy to lay stronger foundations for the country's freedom and independence and thus establish as early as possible a genuine democratic people's republic.

Comrade Chu Ryong Jong, Merited Collier of the Hukryong Coal Mine, who had participated in the mass meeting had this to say:

"At that time there was not a loudspeaker, but the valley of the mine rang with the voice of the Leader. His speech was punctuated over and over again by the applause and cheers of the crowds: each time he raised his hand to acknowledge them. True, his speech gave high pride and immense strength and

courage to us, workers and peasants, and moved us to a vigorous struggle for a fresh victory...."

There was on the wall of the museum a photograph of Comrade Kim Il Sung addressing the meeting of the electors in the 23rd constituency of Sungho, Kangdong county in August 1948. Looking up at it full of reverence, I listened to the guide:

At that time Samdung sub-county belonged to that constituency.

In those days the U.S. imperialists had cooked up a separate puppet "government" in south Korea to increase the danger of national split.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a sagacious line of forming an all-Korea supreme legislative organ and founding a democratic people's republic without delay in order to avert the danger of national split and raise to a higher plane the struggle of the entire Korean people for national reunification, and made every effort for its implementation.

General elections took place in north and south Korea. The electors of the 23rd constituency of Sungho, Kangdong county to which Munmyong-ri and the Hukryong colliers' settlement belonged had the honour to nominate Comrade Kim Il Sung as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly. Two days before the elections he came to this constituency and made the historic speech "On the Eve of the Elections to the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea."

In his speech he analyzed the obtaining situation in south Korea, defined the character and mission of the Supreme People's Assembly to be established and stressed the necessity and importance of the elections. His speech called the north and south Korean people to an energetic struggle for the victory in the elections. The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the banner of freedom and independence for the entire Korean people and the powerful weapon of building socialism and communism, on September 9, 1948.

The history of the foundation and consolidation and development of our people's power was, indeed, a history of brilliant embodiment of the great revolutionary idea, *Juche* idea, of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a history of his wise leadership bearing the great fruit.

Under this people's power our country has today turned into a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence, and our people have become a people who enjoy freedom and happiness to their heart's content under the most advanced socialist system. Munmyong-ri, once ground down by exploitation, oppression and poverty, has changed into a modern socialist farm village reaping a bumper crop every year.

Under the wise guidance of the Leader and the banner of the Republic our country will thrive and develop for ever and our nation enjoy eternal prosperity.

Munmyong-ri testifies to this glaringly.

Three Principles Laid Down by the Great Leader of Revolution Comrade KIM IL SUNG— a Programmatic Guide to Solution of Reunification Question

Recently the north-south high-level talks were held in Pyongyang and Seoul on the question of the country's reunification and a joint statement was released as a result of the talks. This marks an epoch-making event which reflects the desire of the nation for the country's reunification and the urgent demand of the times for an early solution of the Korean question. They are now warmly welcomed extensively at home and abroad.

The 27-year-long territorial division and the consequent complex situation have brought immeasurable sufferings to our people, thrown a serious obstacle in the way of the unified development of the country and caused a great apprehension among the world's peace-loving people.

That is why the realization of Korean reunification has been the greatest national desire of our people, a matter of main concern to all the progressives and public opinion of the world and a pressing problem whose solution is required. The north-south high-level talks and the publication of a joint statement on their results are a historic event which has paved the way to the settlement of this question.

The greatest achievement of the north-south high-level talks is that the south Korean side accepted the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and a joint statement the keynote of which is to solve the question of the country's reunification on these principles was made public.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. Further-

more we assert that the unity of the whole nation should be achieved, with both sides trusting and respecting each other, despite the difference of systems between the north and south." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper 'The New York Times,'" Eng. ed., p. 14.)

In the joint statement the south Korean side agreed on the principles that the country's reunification should be achieved independently without outside interference and peacefully without use of armed force against the other side and that a great national unity should be achieved, transcendent of the difference of ideology, ideal and system. By so doing it declared at home and abroad that it would solve the reunification question in accordance with the three principles advanced by the Leader.

This signifies the great victory of our Party's reunification policy.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are the cornerstone and basic principles of the solution of the reunification question and the consistent stand maintained by our Party.

In order to achieve the country's reunification the Korean people should, first of all, adhere to the principle of independence, a principle of rejecting outside forces and solving their question by themselves. It is a basic principle which should be steadfastly followed in the settlement of the reunification question and cannot be substituted with anything.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"There may be various ways and means for accomplishing the reunification of our country. But, whatever its specific way or means,

the reunification of the country must always be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves; it can never be otherwise." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 416-17.)

The principle of independence clarified by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an embodiment of his great *Juche* idea in the solution of the reunification question, and it is the core of the principles of national reunification maintained by our Party.

The solution of the reunification question is unthinkable without holding fast to the principle of independence that the Korean people themselves are the master in the solution of the question and it does not allow outside interference.

It is an immutable law that the basic factor in the settlement of national question is the internal forces of the people of a given country. The reunification question, an internal affair of our nation, can be solved only by the internal forces of our people themselves, its master, in conformity with the national interests. Only when it is settled that way, national freedom and independence can be firmly secured.

If one tries to solve the reunification question in reliance not on internal forces but on foreign forces, it will inevitably invite the interference of outside forces, thus exposing the nation to the danger of losing its sovereignty and independence. Our historical experience eloquently shows that reliance upon outside forces brings ruin upon a nation. At the end of the Li dynasty the feudal ruling classes and traitors collaborated with and relied on foreign forces to place the country under the control of the foreign invaders and render our nation stateless. Since August 15, 1945 the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese reactionary circles in south Korea have committed traitorous acts of reliance upon foreign forces, with the result that our nation has remained split. All this is widely known to the world.

The correctness of the principle of independent reunification of the country lies, above all, in that this principle fully meets the demand of the principle of national self-determination providing for the solution of the national question by a given nation itself according to its free will.

Internal affair of a nation, whatever its content and character may be, is a question to be determined by a given nation itself and, therefore, it does not allow outside interference.

National self-determination is a sacred, inviolable right granted to all nations. It is foolish to speak of national freedom and right apart from national self-determination; it is nothing but an empty talk to say about national independence and independent develop-

ment without national self-determination.

Our national reunification question is not an issue with other nations but an internal affair of our nation, a homogeneous nation. It is a matter of ending the territorial division and national split caused artificially by U.S. imperialism and restoring our national ties as a single nation and the country's political, economic and cultural relations which had been formed over a long historical period. So it is not an international issue but Korea's internal affair. Therefore, the reunification question must be settled by the efforts and wisdom of our nation itself on the principle of independence.

No outside force is allowed to meddle in the question of reunification of our country or has the right to deal arbitrarily with the question of Korean reunification in disregard of the will of our people. The interference of outside force is an encroachment upon our sacred national right.

Another correctness of the principle of independence lies in that this principle not only accords with national self-determination and its demand but also constitutes an indispensable precondition for solving the reunification question in accordance with the will of the nation.

The only just starting-point in the settlement of national domestic affair is the will and interests of the nation in any case.

The solution of the Korean reunification question can reflect the interests of the nation only when it accords with the free will of the entire Korean people. Otherwise, no correct solution of the reunification question can be expected. Only when our nation plays the role of the master is it possible to settle the reunification question peacefully.

The north-south reunification is a question designed to fully free our country from aggression by imperialist aggressive forces and attain the nation's complete independence and independent development. Hence, independence is an inviolable principle in solving this problem.

Solution of the reunification question, achievement of such reunification as to guarantee complete national independence and independent development, is impossible, without adhering to the principle of independence.

The correctness of the principle of independence for national reunification is also explained by the fact that this principle is based on the practical ability of our people to solve the question independently, on the internal force of the nation.

Ours is a resourceful, wise and bold people and a people who has performed immortal exploits and established the revolutionary traditions in the struggle against foreign aggressors.

The modern history of the Korean peo-

ple — the history of the national-liberation struggle against Korean aggression by the U.S. imperialists and Korean occupation by the Japanese imperialists and especially the glorious history of the sanguinary anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and unfolded under the direct guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung from the 1930's — glaringly demonstrates our people's strong spirit of unity, resourcefulness and courage.

Today our people under the outstanding guidance of our Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have built a new society in the northern half of the country for themselves and thus established a socialist industrial state and laid a solid foundation for the construction of a democratic united independent state and the prosperity and development of the whole country.

The new system and new life built in the northern half demonstrate the inexhaustible might and vitality of our people strong enough to reunify the country independently without any outside interference.

If the socialist force in the northern half and the patriotic democratic force in south Korea are united as one, we can chase the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, frustrate the re-invasion machination of the Japanese militarists and reunify the country independently.

The south Korean side agreed on the principle of reunifying the country independently without reliance upon outside forces and without interference of foreign forces. This testifies to the correctness and great vitality of our Party's principle of independent reunification.

Upholding the correct policy of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the country's reunification, our Party and the Government of our Republic have consistently called for achieving national unity, transcendent of difference of ideology, ideal and system, for the solution of the reunification question.

Our national reunification question designed to put an end to artificial territorial partition and restore the broken ties of the nation is a problem decisive of the future of the nation. Therefore, this question is settled only when the patriotic forces of the whole nation are united. The reunification question cannot be settled by means of one side rejecting the other.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We consider that the solution of the reunification question must not be obstructed by the interests of any party, grouping or privileged circle at the expense of the national interests, and that reunification must in any case be accomplished in a democratic way, in accordance with the general will of the entire Korean people, and not by one side forcing

its will on the other side." (Ibid., p. 192.)

There may be in one nation people with different ideologies and political views. And our country is divided into two parts with differing social systems. This is a stark objective reality. Without taking into account this reality, reunification is unreal.

One of the main obstacles that has so far stood in the way of unity between north and south is the "anti-communist" idea spread in south Korea by the reactionaries at home and abroad.

"Anti-communism" is a slogan the imperialists have used to invade other countries and sow discord among peoples; it is a slogan for aggression and national division.

The U.S. imperialists bisected our country into north and south and have sown discord and distrust among our people on the plea of "anti-communism."

People should not be fooled by and used for such intrigues and manoeuvres of the imperialists. We must place the interests of the nation and national reunification, the supreme task of the nation, above the differences of ideologies and political views. Since the cause of national reunification is the task of the whole nation, we should not unreasonably bring forward the differences of political views and social systems in settling the national reunification question and not remain indifferent to its solution on the plea of ideological and political antagonism.

As to the differing ideologies, ideals and systems in the two parts of the country, they have been produced by the artificial division of the nation.

If we fail to unite, overstressing them, the gap between north and south will grow bigger and reunification will never be achieved. It will only benefit the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

If we are to attain the reunification of the country, we should transcend the differences of ideologies, ideals and systems and achieve a great national unity.

The differences between north and south, however big they may be, are an internal affair of the nation, in the last analysis; they can never be a reason for those desirous of reunification not to unite.

If everything is subordinated to the supreme goal of reunification, unity is fully possible.

Our realistic and reasonable proposals for national reunification are based on the stand that the internal forces of the nation should transcend the differences of ideologies, ideals and systems, achieve the unity of the divided nation and realize the collaboration between the two regions in order to solve the reunification question under the present conditions in which different social systems are in existence in both halves of the country. They take into full account the interests of the nation.

To achieve the unity of the nation is the more urgently required because today the U.S. imperialists are scheming to perpetuate the division of our country and the Japanese militarists have become undisguised in their manoeuvres to stage a comeback to our country. Only when our nation is united, we can repulse foreign invasion successfully by the concerted action and united force.

Recently the south Korean side agreed on our stand that the north and the south should transcend the differences of ideologies, ideals and systems and achieve a great national unity as one nation. This signifies that a new vista has been opened up for the settlement of the reunification question.

If the north and the south join efforts and achieve a great national unity, our strength will be augmented several times and we will be able to repel any outside interference and successfully carry out the supreme task of the nation for reunification.

The peaceful reunification of the country is one of the basic principles maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic in the solution of the reunification question.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic are consistent in their efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We have no intention of marching south, we have no intention of solving the question of Korean reunification by force of arms." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 404.)

To solve the question of Korean reunification by force of arms means a war; it does not conform to the interests of the people.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a peace-loving socialist country, and ours are a people who loves peace. Proceeding from the nature of our state and social system, our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently advocated peace and made every effort for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Moreover, we have a prospect to solve the national reunification question in a peaceful way and a reasonable way for its settlement. That is why we have always advocated the reunification of the country by a peaceful means.

The tense situation in our country is attributable entirely to the fact that the U.S. imperialists have doggedly pursued the policy of aggression and war against our people and to the fact that reactionaries at home and abroad have faithfully implemented the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

Originally, Korea was divided by the interference of outside force. If only outside interference is eliminated, there will be no ground for the Korean people to fight each other in solving such an internal affair of the nation as

national reunification. Therefore, we have made time and again proposals for solving the question of national reunification in a peaceful way by concluding a north-south agreement on refraining from using force against the other side, cutting drastically the armed forces of north and south Korea on the condition of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and having north-south contacts and interchanges and north-south negotiations to remove mutual distrust and misunderstanding and create the atmosphere of understanding and trust.

This time the south Korean side agreed upon the principle of achieving the country's reunification in a peaceful way. It is a priceless fruition of the principle of peaceful reunification our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently maintained; it is another great victory attained by our people in the struggle for the country's reunification. If the north and south Korean people who aspire after the independent reunification of the country join their efforts on the basis of this principle, we are fully capable of accomplishing the cause of reunification.

The three principles of national reunification are the basic principles of national reunification which reflect most correctly the unanimous demand of our people and the aspiration of the nation.

They are a milestone showing the road to the country's reunification and principles which make it possible to settle the question of the country's reunification most correctly and quickly. Apart from them, we cannot solve the reunification question in conformity with the interests of the people and the national interests.

The three principles advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are a programmatic guideline for the solution of the reunification question and a bright beacon fire illuminating the road to its settlement.

At the north-south high-level talks the south Korean side agreed upon the basic principles for the solution of the reunification question presented by our side and upon promoting national reunification on the principles. This owes to the untiring efforts our Party and the Government of the Republic have made to rejoin the severed ties between north and south and to accomplish the national cause of the country's reunification in accordance with the line and policy advanced by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After he defeated Japanese imperialism and restored the country the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced it as the greatest, urgent national task confronting our Party and people to put an end to the split of the country caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and to

accomplish national reunification, and has correctly led the entire Korean people to the struggle for its fulfilment.

After liberation the country was divided and the different situation created in the north and south, and thus the struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of the country's reunification assumed complexity. Under the conditions, how to solve the reunification question posed itself as a very difficult and serious problem.

Some people pinned their hope on big powers, harbouring an illusion that the question of Korean reunification would be solved by the outside force; others separated the northern half and the southern half from each other and tried to erect barriers between them.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung resolutely repelled all these wrong deviations and advanced the correct line and policy of achieving reunification independently on our people's own strength and attaining the country's complete independence. And he put forth the concrete proposals and ways for carrying them into practice in each period and stage of the development of the situation, and led our Party and people to their implementation.

The fundamental idea which underlies the line and policy and proposals of our Party and the Government of the Republic for national reunification advanced by the Leader is his great *Juche* idea embodied in the principles of national reunification on achieving the independent, peaceful reunification by the united strength of the nation free from outside interference.

The joint statement of the political parties and social organizations of north Korea dated January 2, 1946 that appealed to establish a democratic provisional government of Korea on the national united front embracing all the patriotic democratic forces of all Korea, the decision of the joint conference of representatives of the political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea held in April 1948 that called for establishing a unified democratic state in accordance with the will of the Korean people themselves after making all the foreign troops withdraw from Korea, the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly dated June 19, 1950 which proposed to the south Korean "national assembly" to settle the question of the Korean reunification peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference, the proposal made by the delegation of the Government of the Republic at the Geneva Conference on the Korean Question that clarified that the Korean reunification should be achieved by the Koreans themselves without any foreign interference and a series of other proposals eloquently prove that our Party has always maintained the principled stand of solving the national reunification question peacefully by the concerted efforts of north and

south Korea on the principle of independence from the immediate post-August 15 liberation days when the internal and external situation was very complex. A series of proposals our side has made time and again for having contacts and exchange between north and south, realizing their collaboration and introducing a north-south confederation as a transitional step also aim to dispel the misunderstanding and mistrust and create the atmosphere of understanding and cooperation through transitional steps and thus to remove the artificial barriers between north and south and to pave the way to the reunification independently and in a peaceful way by the united strength of the nation. Our Party and the Government of the Republic have proposed to the south Korean side one hundred and scores of times up to this day that the cause of national reunification be accomplished on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. This clearly shows how earnestly and sincerely we have endeavoured for attaining the cause of national reunification.

Particularly in his famous August 6 speech made last year, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated that we were ready to have contact with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations or individual personages in south Korea at any time for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country based on national unity. In his answers to the questions raised by newsmen of the Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* and his many talks with foreign correspondents and in his New Year Address of this year, he repeatedly advanced a series of reasonable measures of national salvation to accelerate the reunification of the country, and formulated and advanced the three principles of national reunification which constitute the main contents of the recent joint statement.

The south Korean side which had stubbornly kept the door close refusing to respond to the north-south negotiations accepted at last our proposals and a turning-point of making public the joint statement was opened. This demonstrates to the full the justness and great vitality of the principles of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The south Korean side agreed on solving the question of reunification independently without reliance on the outside force or without outside interference. This means that any outside force can no longer find an excuse to meddle in the internal affairs of our nation. And agreement was reached between north and south on achieving a great national unity and attaining reunification in a peaceful way without using force against the other side. This means that the U.S. imperialists cannot invent an absurd pretext of "protecting" south Korea

from the "threat of aggression from the north" any longer.

With the south Korean side accepting the three principles of national reunification advanced by our side, the long-frozen situation between north and south began to thaw and our people greeted a new historical period of a nation-wide movement for peaceful reunification to be waged along the road of national reunification already opened.

This is a victory attained by our people in the struggle for national reunification; it is the brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who brightly lights up the road to national reunification by the rays of the great *Juche* idea and who strives to give our people a reunified fatherland as his best gift.

The convocation of the north-south high-level talks and the publication of a north-south joint statement thanks to the wise guidance of the Leader are a victory attained by our people in the struggle for national reunification.

But, this does not mean that there will be no difficulty at all in the way of the struggle of our people for the independent reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and reactionaries at home and abroad who seek their political interests in the split of Korea and the continuation of antagonism between north and south are trying overtly and covertly to lay obstacles in the way of our people's struggle for the acceleration of the cause of reunification, disliking the recent north-south talks and their results.

They pursue a sinister aim, pretending to

welcome the north-south high-level talks and their results under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad and the trend of the times. They try in deed to obstruct peace in Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea, saying that they support them.

This shows that we should continue to keep high vigilance against the internal and external reactionaries.

Now that the north-south high-level talks were held and the two sides reached a complete agreement on promoting the cause of reunification by realizing the three principles of national reunification, north-south contacts and intercourse and made public a joint statement, the successful promotion of the reunification cause depends entirely on the faithful implementation of the points stipulated in the joint statement.

We will do everything in our power to attain national reunification, the greatest desire of the nation, by the united efforts of the nation, consolidating the successes already attained.

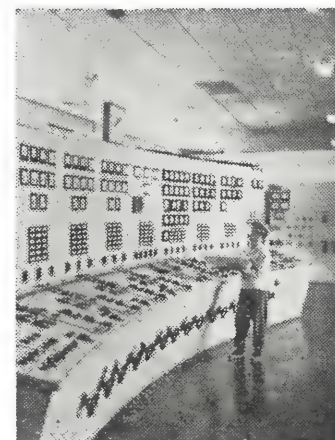
The efforts of one side alone are not enough to attain national reunification, and the north and south should make concerted efforts.

The independent, peaceful reunification of the country is the unanimous national aspiration of our people and the solemn demand of the times.

No one can betray this aspiration and go against this demand.

Our people will surely accomplish the great cause of national reunification by the united efforts of north and south Korea.

Ryu Gye Hwan



FRONT COVER: The distribution room of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station

Revolutionary National Opera "A Sea of Blood" from the Immortal Classical Masterpiece "A Sea of Blood"

The revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" is based on its original, the immortal classical masterpiece under the same title which was created in the arduous days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The immortal classical masterpiece "A Sea of Blood" is a precious revolutionary wealth which forms the glorious revolutionary tradition of our literature and art. It embodies concentrically the *Juche*-oriented literary and art thought of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and its politico-ideological profundity, tremendous influence and immortal vitality have been confirmed through life.

The opera reproduces the great idea of its original drama excellently in a revolutionary and national form of opera.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: "Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious."

The opera, through an extensive, profound artistic depiction, proves amply and irrefutably the truth elu-

cidated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and established by historical experiences.

The action takes place in the 1930's. In those days Korea was under the harsh colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and the 3,000-*ri* lovely land was a sea of blood. It was covered with dismal prisons and people were killed cruelly everywhere.

But the Korean people did not stop fighting against the invaders even for a moment.

Especially the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and unfolded under the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great revolutionary struggle for achieving the country's independence and the liberation of the people.

The revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" is a hymn of praise to the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Through the truthful presentation of a woman revolutionary who gradually gets class-conscious to be a revolutionary in the tempests of eventful revolution, the opera fully exposes the brutality of villainous Japanese imperialism and arouses the people's burning hatred for it and shows an immovable law of historical development that the oppressed and exploited people can

achieve genuine liberation only through armed struggle.

Mother, the heroine of the opera, is an ordinary woman who was to be found everywhere in our countryside under the rule of Japanese imperialism.

Unable to withstand exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists, she leaves her native place with her husband and goes to a rural village in northern Kando, an alien land, where she takes a great pain to eke out a meager living.

Yun Sop, her husband, fights together with the farmers in his village in demand of the reduction of farm rent.

But the heroine is more anxious about her husband than aiding him in the sacred struggle.

She thinks that they will live a decent life if she works diligently, serves her husband faithfully and brings up her children well.

The revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" vividly shows how an ordinary rural woman gradually gets class-conscious through her sufferings and bitter life experience.

The Japanese imperialist invaders, alarmed by the revolutionary advance of the people, become desperate. The enemy surprises the village and kills people right and left, setting fire to houses. Unfor-

Mother and her family members see off Won Nam who is going to join the Guerilla Army pledging to return after the liberation of the country



Mother opens the gate to the town after shooting down brutal Japanese imperialist aggressors

tunately Yun Sop is arrested in the course of the battle against the Japanese imperialist invaders and is cruelly burnt to death.

The heroine wails bitterly beating the ground over the death of her husband, the only prop of the family in the alien land, and her eldest son Won Nam and daughter Kap Sun deeply grieve over their father's death....

This is not only the tragedy of this family. This is also the tragedy of the Korean people at the time caused by the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea.

The opera shows convincingly, through the lifelike artistic depiction, what is the source of great strength which leads the heroes and heroines, who don't know what the revolution is and why they should fight the Japs, to the road of true life, the road of struggle.

They don't know where to go until they have joy and confidence and know the path of the struggle after they hear a legendary story of General Kim Il Sung, iron-willed brilliant commander, destroying the Japanese imperialists crossing and recrossing steep peaks of Mt. Pae-

kdu-san and after they meet a political worker of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army sent by him.

The political worker sent by the General teaches the masses the truth of the revolution as follows:

"A branch of bush clover snaps with ease,

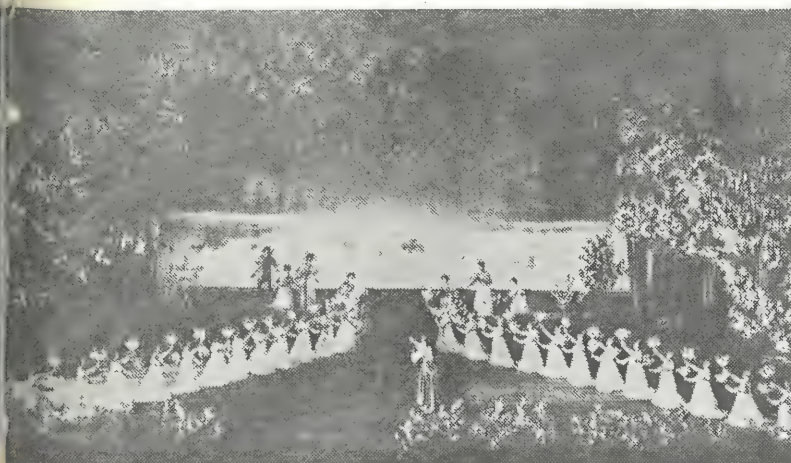
But a big tree cannot be broken. All women united in strength Can defeat any enemy.

Though the sand on the river bank may be loose, A rock at the foot of the mountain cannot be moved.

All women united in strength

Mother sees in a dream her son fighting well in the ranks of the revolution

Mother brings explosives out of a mine through the strict cordon of the Japanese imperialist aggressors



Can defeat any enemy."

This truth of the revolution grips the people's hearts and convinces hundreds or thousands of the Koreans that unity is strength.

The heroine who suffered hardships starts a heroic struggle.

She gives her pledge to the revolution:

"For the oppressed and violated people, I will fight on at the sacrifice of myself. I firmly swear a red oath of revolution."

She takes a task of delivering secret messages of the guerillas upon herself without hesitation and learns with an effort to read and write for the revolution. And she sees it as her boundless joy for her son and daughter to actively assist the anti-Japanese guerillas under the warm rays of the great Leader of revolution General Kim Il Sung. She sends her beloved eldest son Won Nam to fight the sacred struggle for the restoration of the country.

The latter part of the opera impressively shows how the heroes and heroines who set out on the road of the revolution are more tempered to be communist revolutionary fighters in the course of the fierce revolutionary battle and how heroically they fight to cut off the chains of the oppressors and win class emancipation, through the realistic portrayal of the heroine, Won Nam's mother.

Everywhere she goes, she propagates the truth of revolution and brings the women in the same circumstances with herself to class consciousness, unites them in the women's association and makes them take part in the revolutionary struggle.

She, chairwoman of a women's association, volunteers to take up the difficult job of bringing explosives from a mine in order to help anti-Japanese guerillas in their attack on an enemy-held town.

She succeeds in bringing explosives

Mother and Kap Sun sorrow over the death of Wul Nam shot by the brutal Japanese imperialists



ves by bold and clever action. But she is arrested on her way home. The enemy puts her to merciless torture but she unyieldingly fights on against the enemy, keeping revolutionary principles.

Unable to break her indomitable revolutionary spirit with threat and blackmail and brutal torture, the enemy hatches a cunning trick to find out the revolutionary organizations by tracing her and releases her.

On her way home from the prison she firmly determines to crush the enemy and restore the fatherland without fail though she may die hundreds of billions of times.

The sixth scene concentrically shows her moral qualities as a revolutionary in the tense dramatic situation.

While discharging his mission, the political worker of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army is seriously wounded when he is pursued by the enemy and comes to her house. She gives shelter to him.

The enemy urges her to tell where he is, striking her without mercy. The ferocious enemy, leveling a gun at her little son Wul Nam, threatens her to shoot her son to death if she fails to bring out the political worker. Even at such a critical moment, she keeps her revolutionary constancy as a Communist. Wul Nam, her beloved little son, is shot to death by the enemy.

The last part of the opera gives the indomitable figure of the mother who comes out more unyieldingly in the revolutionary struggle to revenge upon the enemy a hundred and thousand times who killed her husband and little son and reduced the whole of Korea, not to speak of her village, to a sea of blood.

She leads the members of the women's association to join in an attack on the enemy-controlled town. She herself finishes off the enemy soldiers and opens the gate to the town for the attack of

the anti-Japanese guerillas.

In the battle for liberating the enemy-controlled town, she has a moving meeting with the anti-Japanese guerillas and Won Nam, her dear son, for whom she waited so eagerly.

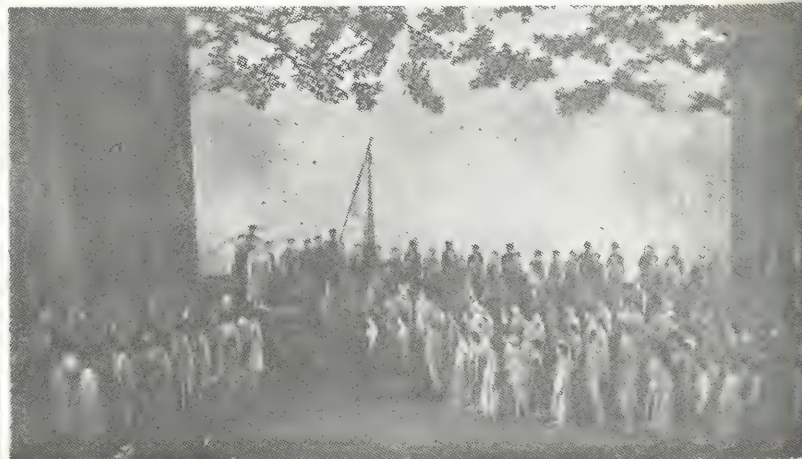
On this very happy day, she sings to her heart's content a song of heart in front of large crowds.

The revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" expresses fully its main purport through the profound realistic generalization of revolution and struggle. Through the truthful and profound ideological and artistic representation of the heroine, mother, who grows into an indomitable revolutionary in the violent storm of revolution, the opera also vividly shows the truth of revolutionary struggle that where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and that the poor and oppressed people can restore their country and achieve genuine independence only through revolutionary armed struggle.

It fully embodies the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on thoroughly establishing *Juche* in the production of art works, developing and perfecting artistic forms to suit the demands of the era of revolution and properly combining ideological content with artistry.

Indeed, the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" is a work of great innovatory significance which has brought revolutionary national opera to completion and set its fine example by splendidly embodying the ideological content and artistry of the original, an immortal classical masterpiece, "A Sea of Blood," and it makes a great contribution to making our people revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the Leader and is a precious wealth in the development of literature and art in the world as well as the opera in our country.

The town is liberated. Mother calls the crowds to a new battle against Japanese imperialism



"'A Sea of Blood' Is the Triumph of Korea's Art Embodying the Great Juche Idea in the Field of Art"

As is already widely known, the Pyongyang Pibada (A Sea of Blood) Opera Troupe gave performances in China, Algeria, Romania and the Soviet Union, commanding general popularity.

For its profound ideological content and high artistry, the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" from the immortal classical masterpiece of the same title which brilliantly embodied the *Juche* thought of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on literature and art, has produced a great sensation among the audience in various countries.

"True, This Is an Art Surpassing Imagination"

The Chinese newspaper Kuangming Ribao wrote as to the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood":

"Through mother, its heroine, the opera 'A Sea of Blood' paints a vivid picture of the heroic Korean people who waged an undaunted yet heroic struggle from generation to generation for the liberation of the nation and the restoration of the country in the teeth of repression.

"The history of the heroine's family furnishes an excellent generalization of the untold national miseries and harsh class repression the Korean people suffered in the period of the anti-Japanese war, and fully strips bare the aggressive nature of the brutal

Japanese imperialists.

"Her family travel the road of revolution under the enemy's cruel oppression. Her family's is the path of struggle and life the Korean people traversed.

"The opera 'A Sea of Blood' shows convincingly that only when the oppressed nations and peoples wage an armed struggle and overthrow the rule of the imperialists and their jackals by revolutionary violence, can they liberate themselves and emerge victorious from revolution."

A French saw the performance of the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" in Algeria and expressed his impressions:

"Korea is a great country. Korea's is an art of the first class in the world. I say so not only because acting and stage scenery and setting are very splendid. The content of the work is very fine.

"I was deeply moved to learn that the work was created personally by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. From the performance in this evening, I knew better what a person Premier Kim Il Sung is. Your Leader is not only a great politician and military strategist but also a great artist."

A Soviet designer had this to say: "True, this is an art surpassing imagination. I first saw such a piece as the opera which grips tightly the hearts of spectators, though I have

seen many foreign art works in my life of over 40 years. The revolutionary national opera 'A Sea of Blood' which is revolutionary in content and high in artistry is a living model of contemporary art of socialist realism."

"The revolutionary opera 'A Sea of Blood', a Romanian producer stated, "is an opera which exceeds the general understanding of the world trend of opera and serves as a pattern of the most revolutionary operas in our era, and it is an opera which can be created only in Korea."

An American expressed his impressions of the opera:

"Today we have graduated from another college. From today's performance we were deeply convinced ever again that we should thoroughly embody the *Juche* idea of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in all domains.

"The *Juche* idea—this is a red lighthouse showing the ways of revolution and construction and a truth of struggle lighting up the road to bright future.

"The loud applause rocking the theatre and emotional excitement of the audience signified that the opera 'A Sea of Blood' is the triumph of Korea's art embodying the great *Juche* idea in the field of art.

"No art performance of any countries has more deeply touched the hearts of the audience and been more enthusiastically acclaimed than the performance in this evening."

"This opera is," a leading figure of the Algiers organization of the Algerian General Federation of Working People emphasized, "a work showing how the revolutionary should live. I don't know well art but I can tell only one thing. Your art is a paragon of the art which serves the revolution and construction. This piece represents the creation of a new form of revolutionary operas."

A functionary at the Moscow Grand Theatre said:

"This is an excellent opera. Opera has customarily treated mainly classic works. Accordingly, it has not dealt with present-day life. The same is true in our country. But, the revolutionary opera 'A Sea of Blood' performed by the Pyongyang Pibada (A Sea of Blood) Opera Troupe set an example in skilfully handling the theme of the present-day revolutionary struggle in the field of opera."

Expressing his impressions of the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood," a Tunisian youth had this to say:

"From beginning to end I saw the performance, shedding tears. I was so highly delighted at the heroine and the crowds crushing the Japanese imperialist colonialists that I rose up to extend militant salute to the Korean revolutionaries, waving both my hands."

"I was deeply moved when I learned through a newspaper that it is none other than the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung who created this work. 'A Sea of Blood' is, indeed, an immortal masterpiece demonstrating the complete victory of the great revolutionary ideology of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung."

"From this opera, I was convinced that his revolutionary ideology is Marxism-Leninism of our times."

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only the great Leader of the Korean people but also the Leader of the revolutionary peoples the world over."

"This opera will exert a great revolutionary influence upon the world people, I think. 'A Sea of Blood' will greatly contribute to awakening those people still groping in the dark, eliminating exploitation, oppression, maltreatment and humiliation from the earth and making the world people enjoy all a happy life."

"Even if a ticket for this opera is a thousand frs, all those really desirous of making revolution would buy it."

"A University Comprising Various Colleges as a Blend of Arts"

Spectators of the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" were unanimous in highly praising it not only for its revolutionary and ideological content but also for high artistry including beautiful music, graceful dances, enchanting stage setting and realistic acting.

The Algerian paper *Actualite* wrote: "Great crowds of spectators, enthusiastic cheers, the complete victory of the Pyongyang Pibada (A Sea of Blood) Opera Troupe, success acknowledged by all people, perfectly refined artistic skill, well-coordinated kaleidoscopic scenes—the arts employed by 'A Sea of Blood' have exceeded the limitations and narrow province of the traditional operas. It took perfect possession of all our energy, sensitivity, hearts and body."

"Dialogue, dances, stage setting and everything else are in complete harmony."

"The audience feel as if they see a cinerama. They see on the stage a vibrating reality, a charming world, and are struck with wonder."

"Socialist realism! Korea's opera which deals with the excellent content on the basis of profound study of aesthetics shows us the most beautiful and splendid model of socialist realism which has attained complete

maturity."

Many people in Romania stated that the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" is "a great revolution in opera sphere" and that it is "a university comprising various colleges as a splendid blend of arts—music, dance and setting and illumination."

An officer of the Moscow military district ensemble expressed his impressions:

"I was perfectly enchanted by the performance of the Korean artists. Everything was wonderful and I felt as if in a dream. I have never seen the art finer than that."

"Western music is in vogue in many a country today. Korea's music has left western music far behind and reached the highest mark of the world music. The songs sung by the singers have all become world-famous."

A functionary of the Peking Opera Company of Peking said that the Korean people have the long and rich tradition of national art and emphasized:

"In the course of revolutionary creation this tradition of art sheds new rays."

"As the music in the opera 'A Sea of Blood' is based on the melody popular with the Korean people, it grips the hearts of people."

"The opera properly introduces graceful national dances reflecting life including milling dance to make its originality more pronounced."

"Under the utmost care of the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean artists serve the working class, maintaining the national peculiarities and employing the traditional national form in the creation of works."

"The revolutionary opera 'A Sea of Blood' perfectly combines revolutionary political content and national form, ideological content and artistry."

"We highly praise the Korean comrades-in-arms for their brilliant successes with our profound respect."

Watching Miners Return Home from Work

The day's work is over. Miners are returning home with light hearts. All their faces beam with joy. They have overfulfilled their honorable daily quotas with flying colours.

Whenever I see them I fall in a deep thought:

"...Thanks to the profound solicitude of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who values them most, our miners work under good conditions. Their work places are provided with up-to-date labour protection devices and sanitary facilities."

Besides, thoroughgoing measures for labour safety are taken for them.

How happy they are!...

I am 59 years old now.

I started working at a cutting site of the mine when I was 12. Since then I had drudged for 20 years till the liberation of the country.

In those years, I wandered about in search of a better job — from the Ongjin Mine to other mines—only to suffer all sorts of untold hardships. Still worse, I drifted as far as to a nameless island on the South Sea where I was in a wretched plight, pinched with poverty.

My past life was too deplorable to describe.

Many of my colleagues lost their lives because hellish pits collapsed while they were working. Those who became crippled in the cave-ins left the mine aimlessly with no hope for their morrow.

An unforgettable thing of the past flashes across my mind. It is a lamentable story associated with the Rakyon Mine. It happened in a pit called "cave of fifty green caps" (now abandoned.)

At that time the mine owner who was a Japanese did not care a bit about the lives of miners. Handling miners like prisoners, he made them wear green caps and then herded them into pits.

One day, hunger-stricken miners

huddled together in front of the mouth of a tumble-down pit. They were looking at each other, their faces clouded. Presently, the brutish Japanese overseer appeared on the scene and drove the miners into the pit mercilessly, wielding a whip.

The fifty miners were in such a hurry that they could not put on even their caps before they went into the pit. That day they all perished as the pit gave way, and only fifty green caps were left masterless at the pit mouth, bespeaking this tragedy of death. Since then the pit has been called a "cave of fifty green caps."

But how things stand today?

Our miners have overfulfilled their daily assignments two or three times. But they do not rest on their laurels. They are on the way home from work in high spirits, thinking of a better record tomorrow. Indeed, difference between the present and the past is that between heaven and earth. In fact, in our country there is neither place nor people that does not receive the parental love of the Leader. He holds us miners as dear as gold and shows every concern for our labour safety.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Under the conditions where state power is in the hands of the people, labour protection work should be improved in such a way as to enable people to work free from danger at production workshop. All production workshops, without exception, should be provided with every condition for labour protection. The state does not spare funds for labour protection."

Busy as he was immediately after liberation, the fatherly Leader visited a mine in the northern region of the country; he himself got on one of the man-pulled trucks in the mine; he dropped in at the strip mine by a steep mountain path for miners.

At that time, the Leader gave instructions to widen the path. He wanted to see us miners, who had been harshly exploited and oppressed by the Japanese imperialists and capitalists,

walk with a swaggering gait, with the pride of being masters of the country.

The unfathomably warm love of the fatherly Leader is fully shown to all places where we miners work and live.

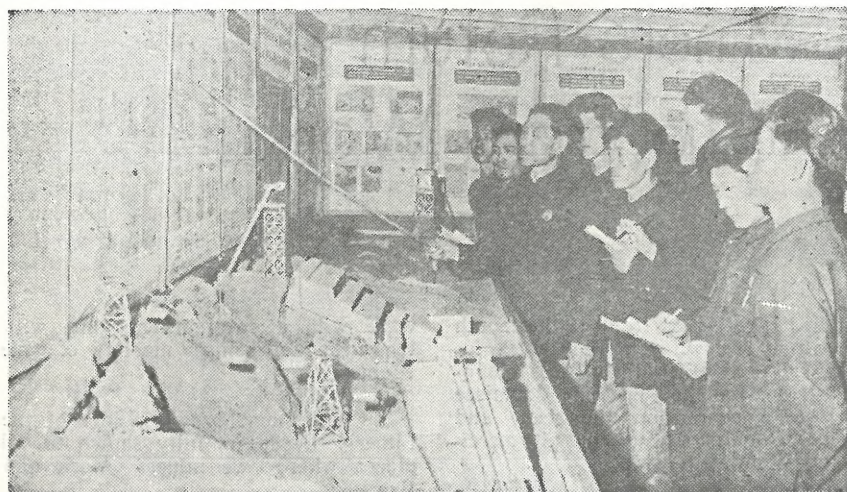
For instance, each pit in the Rakyon Mine has high-efficient carriages of rock drills, automated loaders for stripped earth and electric-powered mine cars which do arduous work in place of workers.

Many compressors send fresh air ceaselessly into hewing faces, solid skips are in operation, and different types of atomizers and sprayers installed at the working faces remove in only five minutes the vast volume of dust and gas after blasting. As a result, miners have been delivered from the labour detrimental to health and the mine has become a work place, safe and cultured, in the every sense of the word.

In the former days, the Japanese mine owner cared more for a piece of ore than for the lives of the workers. Here is one thing still vivid in my memory. As soon as a 12-year-old boy was recruited, the owner told him to do the work of carrying ore on his back. When the boy was not yet fully accustomed to the job, the Japanese owner knocked him down with a hard kick. But nowadays, our young miners are given lessons on the labour safety regulations for 14 days before they start to work. In this period they get full pay.

Besides, in all pits there are men in charge of labour safety and in all work sites there are labour safety posts and all the leading functionaries of the mine direct primary attention to this work.

The general staff of the mine has a well-organized system of command through which it sends directives to each hewing site on production and on repairing dangerous spots. Accordingly, it is a rule for each unit to take measures for labour safety before starting the day's work.



Miners get instructions on labour safety in the labour safety education room

Indeed, words fail me to express the unfathomably deep solicitude shown by the fatherly Leader for us.

The fatherly Leader looks after us miners so scrupulously that we are served cooked rice, meat soup, eggs, milk, sweets, etc. as between-meals in the mess hall inside the pit.

Whenever I think of his great favour, I feel a lump rise in my throat.

When the day's work is over, our miners go to the modernly furnished poly-physical treatment ward set up at the entrance to their pits.

There are also an artificial hot spa, physiotherapy room equipped with electric and electronic apparatuses and helio lamps the fatherly Leader personally sent for those who work for hours in the pit shielded from the sun.

For us miners the fatherly Leader sent doctors and modern medical instruments and had a clinic set up at each pit. Nor is this all. Deeply solicitous about us, he also saw that a tonic factory was built in the compound of the mine.

I have never heard of a tonic factory serving the miners.

To tell the truth, in the days gone-by, tonic was a rare medicine available even to the capitalists like the Japanese mine owner and the landlords, who fattened on the sweat of

our workers and peasants.

But now the tonic factory of our mine produces 18 kinds of medicine for the miners.

The fatherly Leader not only provided us with the best labour protection conditions in the world but also sent us working clothes, helmets, shoes and heavy safety goggles. Further, he saw to it that holiday homes and sanatoria were set up in scenic spots and night rest homes were attached to mines. Really, we won't be able to tell all about his tender affection, even if we may relate it for generations.

Though I live and work most happily under his great, loving care, a thought never leaves my mind. It is about the indescribable misery of the south Korean miners and people who are forced to live a life no better than death, undergoing all sorts of maltreatment under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries.

Sometime ago, a south Korean miner breathed his last, his heart filled with resentment. He died in a cave-in accident, while he was at work leaning against a rotten prop.

Such deplorable cases are reported almost every day. Whenever I hear this news I cannot repress a towering wrath and hatred for the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries and my heart burns with an ardent desire to bring earlier the day when the brothers in the south, too, will live under our grate-

ful socialist system in which people are valued most and when they will enjoy the benefits of our Party's policy for labour protection.

I was abandoned and humiliated in the past. Now I am a full-fledged master of the country and a honourable worker in charge of labour safety. I know well that to creditably discharge my duty as an executor of our Party's policy for labour protection is to do my bit in hastening that day.

That's why from the moment I enter the pit I do not look with indifference at all around me—a rail for mine cars, pebbles projected downward from the pit ceiling, sound coming from inside pipes, familiar roar of rock drills, slight change in the humidity of the air in the pit, and what not.

Today, too, I watch from a mound the miners on the way home after the day's work and renew my resolve to remain their true servant so as to practice loyalty to the fatherly Leader. At this moment, I firmly pledge myself to repay the great care and favour of the fatherly Leader by converting our mine into a more secure, cultured and hope-filled working place.

Hong Su Bok

Safety Inspector
Rakyon Mine

Warmly Salute the 10th Anniversary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic

The Algerian people defeated the French imperialists armed to the teeth and won the country's independence in July 1962 after an eight-year-long brave anti-imperialist armed struggle and proclaimed Algeria as a democratic and people's republic on September 25 of that year.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to the brave and wise Algerian people who are celebrating significantly the 10th anniversary of their Republic, their auspicious national holiday.

The independence of Algeria and the founding of the Democratic and People's Republic marked a milestone in the development of the Algerian revolution and exerted a great inspiring influence on the African people fighting to burst the chain of imperialism and colonialism and to win freedom and national independence.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the Algerian people in the endeavours to build a new society on the principles of self-reliance and socialism and express firm solidarity with your Government and people in the just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, their stooges, and for liberating Palestine, defending the national dignity of the Arab people and achieving the complete liberation and unity of Africa."

Since the founding of the Republic, the Algerian people have scored brilliant successes in the struggle waged for the consolidation of national independence, the building of an in-

dependent national economy and national culture and the creation of a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Algerian government rid state and economic organs of colonialists and domestic reactionaries in league with them, dismantled the aggressive military bases of the foreign imperialists and took a revolutionary measure to nationalize a large number of factories and enterprises including the oil companies owned by the imperialist monopolies which had controlled the main economic arteries of the country.

The Algerian people have made a great headway in the economic and cultural development of the country by pushing forward industrial revolution, agricultural revolution and cultural revolution vigorously.

They are also building up the country's defence potential strong enough to frustrate the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for aggression and war.

They not only fight determinedly against the aggression and war policy of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism but also actively support and encourage the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. and anti-colonialist national-liberation struggle.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all these successes achieved by the Algerian people in revolution and construction as over their own and extend full support and solidarity to their just stand and sacred cause.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have built up a powerful independent socialist

industrial state with a strong independent national economy, an indestructible self-defence potential and a brilliant national culture in quite a short span of time and are striving energetically to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, expediting the building of socialism more vigorously.

The Algerian people highly appreciate the successes scored by our people and fully support and encourage the righteous struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. This is a source of great inspiration to our people.

The Korean and Algerian peoples are closely linked by the bonds of friendship for the commonness of their historical position in which they underwent all manner of miseries and sufferings under imperialist-colonialist rule for long and for the community of their present fighting goal to create a new life.

The Korean people will always stand firm by the Algerian people who are bravely struggling against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of the country.

Our people heartily wish the Algerian people to attain greater successes in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists and for upholding the national dignity of the Arab people and in their efforts for fulfilling the Four-Year Plan with main stress on achievement of economic independence and consolidated political independence under the correct guidance of Chairman Houari Boumedienne, their outstanding leader.

Invincible Is Righteous Liberation Struggle of Fighting Zimbabwe People

September 12 is the "day of international solidarity with the Zimbabwe people's struggle" against U.S. and British imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national liberation and independence.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm militant greetings to the Zimbabwe patriots and people who have bravely turned out in the sacred struggle for freedom and liberation.

Having long suffered from the cruel exploitation and oppression by the colonialists and white minority racists, the Zimbabwe people were deeply convinced that they could win genuine independence and freedom only by an armed struggle, and are courageously fighting in arms against the oppressors.

Today the Zimbabwe patriotic armed forces are boldly making bigger-scale attacks on the enemy's important military points including airfields in reliance on the strong guerilla bases built up in the vast areas of the country, dealing the enemy heavy blows.

The Zimbabwe patriots and people rose in a mass revolt against the criminal "British-Rhodesian agreement" all over the country including Salisbury, a nest of the racists, and are wiping out cursed racists everywhere.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation. As long as imperialism plunders and oppresses small and weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise up in arms and fight against the aggressors."

The struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots and people is an inevitable outcome of the policy of burglarious colonial enslavement followed by the U.S. and British imperialists and their stooges, the Smith racist clique; it is a sacred struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national liberation and independence. The Korean people extend active support and encouragement to their brave struggle.

Their struggle is a telling blow to the enemies who are running amuck to perpetuate their colonial domination over Zimbabwe and many other African countries; it is a great encouragement to the African people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and independence.

The enemies are madly trying to strangle the ever-mounting just struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

Having subjected the Zimbabwe people to brutal oppression and exploitation for over 70 years the British imperialists made the Smith racist clique rig up a puppet regime and concluded a reactionary "British-Rhodesian agreement" with it at the active instigation and with support of the U.S. imperialists, in their desperate attempt to perpetuate their colonial rule and put the noose of neo-colonialism around the necks of the Zimbabwe people.

The U.S. imperialists have supplied the Smith racist clique with a large quantity of lethal weapons and war materiel, sent aggressive military "advisors" to this country and are madly drawing the Japanese and West German militarists and even the south Korean puppets in the criminal actions against the Zimbabwe people.

With no amount of desperation, however, can the U.S. and British imperialists and the Smith racist clique

stop the struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots and people who are going ahead vigorously, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Zimbabwe patriots and people who have turned out in a struggle for freedom and independence under the banner of anti-imperialism are fighting stubbornly against the oppressors with a firm confidence that they can drive out the imperialists from their country, sweep away the Smith racist clique and win the country's independence if they valiantly fight in arms against the imperialists though there may be innumerable hardships and obstacles and ordeals in the way of their struggle.

The African peoples and the world progressive people who value national independence and justice are on the side of the fighting Zimbabwe people.

The Korean people actively support and encourage the righteous struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the U.S. and British imperialists and their stooges, the Smith racist clique, and for freedom and independence and sincerely wish them greater successes in their struggle.

Zimbabwe belongs to the fighting Zimbabwe people.

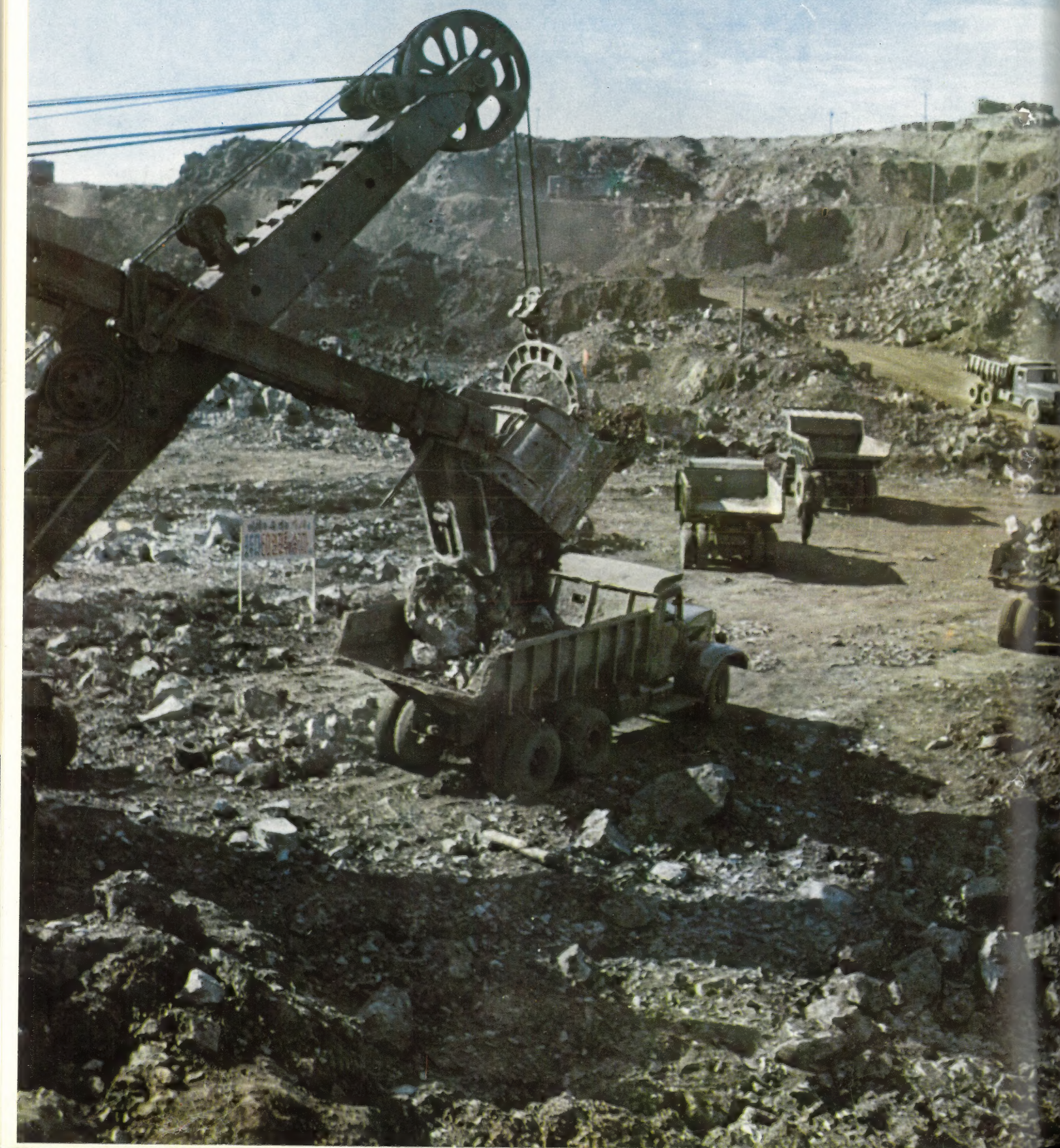
The Zimbabwe people will surely achieve their country's liberation and genuine independence, by persistently fighting, overcoming all difficulties bravely.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Part of the Pukchang Fishpond

BACK COVER: The workers of the Unryul Mine are striving to fulfil their yearly assignments before October 10 and surpass within this year the production level for the end of 1973 under the Six-Year Plan



No. 13502



2113-002
Auf

Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 193 1972

